HE LIBERATOR: ISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

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IL XII.--- NO. 17.

UGE OF OPPRESSION.

the Washington Globe.

Mr. Adams ... Moral Treason.

over the House and country. er day, made a very instructive ctive from its good breign relations. Mr. Adat every merit which illed with rage at the gratiest with which Mr. Ingersoll was the House. Although treated, as rked consideration by the has singles out for his rude sorang to the floor, and coma deliberate and ma-Mr. Ingersoll had statt England was the aggressor nts at issue between us, igh he thought that upon the ch, we should yield absois be not the liberal scatiment, oute were open to an both parties? Yet Mr. of the explanations and re-Inversell, that he had asserted

> ptly abandoning every thing, on an earldom for his ser

strous perversion is not pallinted of misapprehension, for neither

inguage makes this excuse practi-

er, merely for the sake of argu-

explanation or correction by a genrats attered in debate, is to be ble meaning which he in-But this vulgar old man, who y his incorrigible malevo-erwise due to his age and ckless of the proprieties of gentle-and the usages of parliamentary only resterated the perversion in se and form, but charged Mr. ing what he had said. Having eciation, the latter very propolved from further forbear e of the gentleman from Masto break out into an old woh up with senile rage, and rail whenever any thing was said-etly square with his peculiar nothe aggressor at once upon achrymose appeal to the mercy of ceuse to his venomous tongue, tters the most abusive epithets whenever the fit rages, or the offered to his unruly and dan-Can he claim forbearance, who on the floor of the House, one of his countryman a traitor; who has the lie to another gentleman of his s denounced a third as a murdernd his hands dripping with blood? d horror of blood, too, is altogether mere color for malice; for when the oble young man, to whose fate he al-warm—while the tears of his heartind tender children were vet streamin his heart for sympathy or ly palliated, if he did not juse House and his district, the conduct and assassins. His antipathy to duelmask for personal hostility; for when nominated to a judicial station the man whose vote elected him, who had illow judge on the bench under very who, we have undergh authority, was rejected by the Senant. We seize this opportunity of certive old man, that if doelling is is to prevent that very license ally practises, and which, if it caned, will not only convert Congress inbut destroy all the decencies of e really wishes to discountenance let ham put a rein upon his unbridled isk it seriously, would Concountry be, if every body was like Mr.

portion of his five hours' harangue against America, he attempted to Mr. Ingersoll by some gross, clumsy of the five points, alluned to in his Fire Points of the city Does this inveterate reviler forget y, when he seeks thus to drag gentlecongenial filth 2 Our atter called to the doggerel lines which he st Mr. Jefferson, and which, for obscenisurpass any thing we have read or the pen of Dean Swift. Mr. Clay's There is in these ibaldry, a scientific accuracy cur to the most depraved mind, and s with surprise only exceeded by a Mr. Adams is a great adept in Yet, shortly after, he the support of this very man and secretly discharged such a We say that he ralled for uch he declares he always entertained, everse of those held by the grea of the democratic party, whom his sy deceived, and whose confidence he ving patriotism out of the questio edy usher and sorry rhetoexalted station; which heaped les and honors with unstituted abun-nich he owes at least a decent appear-

The two days' harangue of the whig Committee on Foreign was a vehement vindication of England hetorical exaltation of her power and deprecation of our own, and a mahe noble stand lately taken by the ers and nation, in behalf of Ame against his country, and South, which he has never ing him from a place to which he the popular choice. Mr. Inger ng the horrors of war, sentiment that we were betpartial spirit and material than was sed; adding that if, as had been British papers and by American truitglish were to burn New York, he had by a gallant officer of our navy, that case to burn London. This remark ect of malignant and persevering a mock philanthropic rors of such a calamity as the n retaliation for the co ark. Has the gentleman never heard of



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANHIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1842. SELECTIONS

Webster's Letter of Instructions to Everett. The following is the concluding portion of Dr.

when faction can metamorphose victims into admir-tors.

In the same tone, the slaves, who regained their

The excuse, which these gentlemen offer for their suicidal devotion, is that the speaker is so learned and instructive! 'In the kingdom of the blind,' says the proverb, 'the one eyed are monarchs?' What is meant by learning here, consists of tedious extracts from almost contemporaneous documents, with which all should be acquainted; selections from a dreary which, to induce from the specimens given and all should be acquainted; selections from a dreary which, to induce from the specimens given. all should be acquainted; selections from a dreary diary, which, to judge from the specimens given must be as columinous as if it embraced every incident from the flood down; minute, and often distorted recitals of common places in the chronicles of the last fifty years, or such things as are to be found in the most elementary compilations of international law or historical record. Talking of the diary, we cannot forbear an expression of the hope that its other portions may be a little more authentic than that which informed us that it was Mr. Adams's and wice to the Emperor Alexander, which caused the downfall of Napoleon. We had always thought that Talleyrand, Metternich, and Pozzo de Borgo had something to do with it, and are yet a little incredulous, that it was the work of one man, particuhad something to do with it, and are yet a little incredulous, that it was the work of one man, particularly upon his own authority.

Mr. Adams actually treated the House on Thursday to a minute history of the famous massacres of September, in Paris, as well as a graphic description of the revolutionary marriages of the Loire, which we suppose was intended for the dress circle. We have read these things a hundred times, not only in regular narratives, but in such books as Cobbett's Bloody Buoy, written by men in the pay of Eng-

ular narratives, but in such books as Cobbett's Bloody Buoy, written by men in the pay of England, to disgust the world with liberty, by awful pictures of crimes, of which despotism was the original cause, and which are yet employed by Mr Adams for the same purpose. To such learning as this, the whig leaders, North and South, listen with a 'foolish face of praise,' like Goldsmith's swains to the village school master—

When words are Cobbett's I cannot refrain from another view of the Document. This declaration of mational principles cannot be too much I mented and disapproved, for the dishonor it has brought on our country. It openly arrays us, as a people, against the cause of human freedom. It throws us in the way of the progress of liberal principles through the earth. The grand distinction of our revolution was, that it not only secured the independence of a single nation, but asserted the rights of mankind. It gave to the spirit serted the rights of mankind. It gave to the spirit of freedom an impulse, which, notwithstanding the Even in countries where the intro despotic States. stitutional means of controlling government, person-al liberty has a sacredness and protection never And whence comes the opposing cry? From St. Petersburgh? From Constantinople? From the gloomy, jealous cabinets of despotism? No; but nations, the scorn of the very subjects of de Ingersoll to our martial spirit and means! What a has it come to this? Must thy children blush to pronounce thy name? ence of the christian world? Must we be degra ded to the lowest place among christian nations: Is the sword which wrought out our liberties, to be unsheathed now to enforce the chains of slavery on foreign States? Can we bear this burning sha

Slaves cannot breathe in England. I learned by slaves. Through the spirit which spoke in that ine, England has decreed that slaves cannot breathe in her islands. Ought we not to rejoice in this new conquest of humanity? Ought not the tidings of it to have been received with beaming eyes and peaming hearts? Instead of this, we demand that Humanity shall retrace her steps, and Liberty rea question of policy, not an ordinary, diplomatic con-cern. A whole people, from no thought of policy, but planting itself on the ground of justice and Christianity, sweeps slavery from its soil, and de-clares that no slave shall tread there. This pro-found religious conviction, in which all christian naions are joining her, we come in conflict with, open-Mr. Epiron,-Last Sabbath morning, there was ly, and without shame. Is this an enviable p for a country which would respect itself, or be re spected by the world? It is idle, and worse than e, to say, as is sometimes said, that England has no motive but policy in her movements about slave-Note of September, 1841, unanimously adopted by the Convention. Without the knowledge of the church, or the society, the committee or the pastor, and I may add, contrary to their will, some unknown agent placed a copy of this Address in the pulpit and in every pew in the house.

M. P. First, that the second strangers beginning with Christians care. Having reason to suppose, Mr. Editor, that the oppressed strangers, beginning with Christians, caroppressed strangers, beginning with Christians, carried through by Christians. The government resisted it for years. The government was compelled to yield to the voice of the people. No act of the English nation was ever so national, so truly the people's act, as this. And can we hope to conquer

the conscience, as well as the now solemnly adopted policy of a great nation? Were England to concede this point, she would prove herself false to known, acknowledged truth and duty. Her freshest, undest laurel would wither. The toils and prayers of her Wilberforces, Clarksons, and a host of holy men, which now invoke God's blessings on her, would be turned to her reproach and shame, and call

down the vengeance of Heaven.

In bearing this testimony to the spirit of the Engin Vermont, was very explicitly expressed at their lish people, in the abolition of the slave trade and of slavery, nothing is farther from my mind than a dis-position to defend the public policy or institutions

depressed in that country to a degree of ignorance, want and misery, which must touch every heart not made of stone. In the civilized world, there are few studer spectacles than the contrast now presented in Great Britain, of unbounded wealth and learny, with the starvation of thousands and tens of thousands, crowded into cellars and dens, without ventilation or light, compared with which the wigwam of the Indian is a palace. Misery, famine, brutal degradation, in the neighborhood and presence of stately mansions, which ring with gayety, and dazie with pomp and unbounded profusion, shock us as no other wretchedness does; and this is not an accidental, but an almost necessary effect of the spirit of aristocracy and the spirit of trade acting intensely together. It is a striking fact, that the private charity of England, though almost incredible, makes little impression on this mass of misery, thus teaching the rich and titled to be 'just before being generous,' and not io look to private munificence as a remedy for the evils of sellish institutions.

Not substanding my admiration of the course of the light and convention of abolitomsts, a woman was for the first time placed on committees woman was for the first time placed on committees woman was for the first wan innovation upon the general custom of the commanity, which excited much dissatisfaction in the minds of many.

About this time, the rightfulness of civil and church government began to be called in question, through the columns of the Liberator, by its editor and correspondents. These opinions were concurrently advocated with the doctrine of non-resistance. Those who hold these opinions, while they deny that civil and ecclesiastical government are of distinctively of the former, though they abstain from exercising the political rights of citizenship. There even the wanting those, among the opponents of abolition, to charge the auti-slavery body at large with maintaining these views, and in consequence with maintaining these views, and in consequence of

subscribe to a doctrine very common in this country, vielding to the clamor of the pro-slavery party, that the poor Chartists of England are more to be whether in Church or State. that the poor Chartists of England are more to be pitied than our slaves. Ah no. Misery is not slavery; and, were it greater than it is, would afford the slaveholder no warrant for trampling on the rights and the souls of his fellow-creatures. The Chartist, depressed as he is, is not a slave. The blood would rush to his cheek, and the spirit of a man swell his emaciated form, at the suggestion of relieving his misery by reducing him to hondage; and this sensibility shows the immeasurable distance between him and the slave. He has rights, and he knews them. He pleads his own cause, and just and good men plead it for him. According to the best testimony, intelligence is spreading among the

stitutional means of controlling government, personal liberty has a sacredness and protection never known before. Among the triumphs of this spirit of freedom and humanity, one of the most signal is the desire to put an end to slavery. The cry for emancipation swells and spreads from land to land. And whence comes the opposing cry? From St. Petersburgh? From Constantinople? From the gloomy, jealous cabinets of despotism? No; but from republican America! from that country whose Declaration of Independence was an cra in human of the state should threaten war, should threaten to assert its claims in the thunder of our artillery? Can we independence was an cra in human of the state should threaten to assert its claims in the thunder of our artillery? Can we independence was an cra in human of the state should threaten to assert its claims in the thunder of our artillery? Can we independence of both. It is important to add that its hould be trust perpetually by conciety. There are, therefore, now two central or national anti-slavery societies: the 'old organization,' retaining the designation of the 'American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.' There are, therefore, now two central or national anti-slavery societies: the 'old organization,' retaining the designation of the 'American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.' There are, therefore, now two central or national anti-slavery societies: the 'old organization,' retaining the designation of the 'American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.' There are, therefore, now two central or national anti-slavery societies: the 'old organization,' retaining the designation of the 'American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.' There are, therefore, now two central or national anti-slavery societies: the 'old organization,' retaining the designation of the 'American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.' There are, therefore, now two central or national anti-slavery societies: the 'old organization,' retaining the designation,' retaining the designation of the 'American and Foreign Anti humanity smiles on, and God will bless, but to rivet chains on fellow-creatures, to extend the law of sla-that women are plainly invested with the same elivery throughout the earth? These are great quesfor the free States. I must defer the answer of them to another time. The duties of the free Constitutional' argument is met on the other side. States in relation to slavery deserve the most serious. The other new views are held by comparatively egard. Let us implore Him, who was the God of few persons, and neither anti-slavery society in regard. Let us impore 11m, who was the God of the persons, and nemer annestactly solven fathers, and who has shielded us in so many America is responsible for them. In conclusion, I perils, to open our minds and hearts to what is true, rejoice to be able to add, that the separation, in its nd just, and good, to continue our union at home, and our peace abroad, and to make our country a living witness to the blessings of freedom, of reverence for right on our own shores, and in our inter-

> Account of the Schism among the Abolitionists of the United States.

We take the following extract from a volume, en titled ' A Visit to the United States in 1841; by Jo- th SEPH STURGE, of Birmingham, England.

It will be necessary, in order to make certain pas ages of the succeeding narrative intelligible to readers in this country, that some account should account of the origin of these dissensions.

f the abolitionists. The American Anti-Slavery Society, whose oriunity and efficiency for several years. Auxiliaries were formed in all the free States; it scattered its publications over the land like the leaves of autumn, and at times had thirty or forty lecturers in the field. of the 'old organization.' There were present all ments of the pro-slavery party, and wherever a vul-nerable point was discovered, it directed its attacks. tunity of briefly and distinctly stating the

views of ethics and theology, which from time to | ing majority, after a protructed disc pears from the published report of their proceedings, a copy of which is now before me. They refused, by a majority of 40 to 17, to give any countenance to those proceedings, and yet, these opinions are palmed off upon our families, in a place which should be sacred to the purposes of devotion, as having been unanimously expressed by the Baptists in Vermont.

April 4, 1842.

The this case, as in most others, the people are better than their rulers. England is one of that country. In this case, as in most others, the people are better than their rulers. England is one of the last countries of which I am ready to become a partisan. There must be something radically wrong in the policy, institutions and spirit of a national regard with jealousy and dislike. Great Britain, with all her progress in the arts, has not learned the art of inspiring confidence.

nd love. She sends forth her bounty over the arth, but, politically considered, has made the world or for. Her Chinese war, and her wild extension of dominion over the vast regions which she cannot dition they were well acquainted, being natives of the send altion they were well acquainted, being natives of table well, or retain, give reason to fear that she is falling a prey to the disease under which great nations have so often perished.

To a man who looks with sympathy and brotherly regard on the mass of the people, who is chiefly interested in the 'lower classes,' England must present much which is repulsive. Though a monarchy in name, she is an aristocracy in fact; and an aristocratical caste, however adorned by private virue, can hardly help sinking an infinite chasm between itself and the multitude of men. A privileged order, passessing the chief power of the State, can not but rule in the spirit of an order, cannot respect the mass of the people, cannot feel that for them government chiefly exists, and ought to be administed, and that for them the nobleman holds his rank as a trust. The condition of the lower orders at the present moment, is a mourful commentary on English institutions and civilization. The multitude are depressed in that country to a degree of ignorance, want and misery, which must touch every heart not made of stone. In the civilized world, there are few le well, or retain, give reason to fear that she is South Carolina, and having been themselves at one

remedy for the evils of selfish institutions.

Notwithstanding my admiration of the course of England in reference to sl-very, I see as plainly as any the wrongs and miseries under which her lower classes groan. I do not on this account, however, subscribe to a decition very converse in the succession on the anti-slavery platform; or, on the other hand,

and good men plead it for him. According to the best testimony, intelligence is spreading among the Chartists; so is temperance; so is self-restraint. They feel themselves to be men. Their wives and children do not belong to another. They meet together for free discussion, and their speeches are not wanting in strong sense, and strong expression. Not a few among them have seized on the idea of the elevation of their class, by a new intellectual and moral culture; and here is a living seed, the promise of immeasurable good. Shall such men, who aspire after a better lot. They meet together are discussion, and their speeches are not well doubt, judging from the testimony of those, who, not fully sympathising with either, endeavored to bring all back to the single object of the anti-slavery association. In addition to these intestine troubles, the pro-slavery party made strenuous exertions to fasten upon the Society the responsibility of the opinions and proceedings of its non-resistant and no-government members. Under these circumstant of the properties of the slaves' emancipation, in zealous advocacy of opposition to, these new measures, I can to well doubt, judging from the testimony of who, not fully sympathising with either, endeavored to bring all back to the single object of the anti-slavery association. In addition to these intestine troubles, the pro-slavery party made strenuous exertions to fasten upon the Society the responsibility of the opinions and proceedings of its non-resistant and no-government members. Under these circumstant of the properties of the slaves' emancipation, in zealous advocacy of opposition to, these new measures, I can only who, not fully sympathising with either, endeavored to bring all back to the single doubt, who, not fully sympathising with either, endeavored to bring all back to the single doubt, who, not fully sympathising with either, endeavored to bring all back to the single doubt who, not fully sympathising with either, endeavored to bring all back to the single doubt, gibility to appointments, and the same right to vote and act as the other sex. I need not say how this effects, appears to have been a healing measure; a better and kinder feeling is beginning to pervade all classes of American abolitionists; the day of mutual crimination seems to be passing away, and there is strong reason to hope that the action of the respective societies will henceforth tend to the same object. That such may be the result is my sincere desire. It is proper in this con-nexion to state that a considerable number of active and prominent abolitionists, do not entirely sympa with either division of the anti-slavery and there are comparatively few who make views, for or against the question on which the di-

sion took place, a matter of conscience. I have now given a brief, and I trust an impartial be given of the schism which has recently taken may possibly regard the views and proceeding place in the once united and compact organization above referred to, as the natural growth of aboli tionism, but as well might the divisions among the The American Anti-Slavery Society, whose ori-gin has been already described, acted with great reformation, or the 'thirty years' war,' upon the

It kept a steady and vigilant eye upon the move-ments of the pro-slavery party, and wherever a vul-London Convention. I availed myself of the oppor-In its Executive Committee were such men as Judge mous conclusion of the London Anti-Slavery Committee, in which I entirely concurred, on the points land, Simeon C. Joceylin, (the early laborer on beland, Since of C. Joceyin, (the early laborer on behalf of the free colored people,) Joshua Leavitt, Henry B. Stanton, and the late Dr. Follen, a German political refugee, equally distinguished for his literary attainment and his love of liberty.

Until the last three or four years, entire union of purpose and concert of action existed among American abolitonists. This harmony was first disturbed to the success of the anti-slavery enterprise, and the success of the success of the anti-slavery enterprise, and the success of the success of the anti-slavery enterprise, and the success of the success of the anti-slavery enterprise, and the success of the success of the anti-slavery enterprise, and the success of the success of the anti-slavery enterprise, and the success of the success of the anti-slavery enterprise, and the success of the success of the anti-slavery enterprise, and the success of th by the course pursued in the Boston Liberator. The editor of that paper, Wm. LLOYD GARRISON, whose by separate committees of their own sex, and that early anti-slavery career has already been alluded the abolitionists of Europe had no doubt that their to, and who was deservedly honored by the great united influence was most powerful in this mode of body of the abolitionists, for his sufferings in their action; that the London Committee being convinced cause, and for his triumphant exposure of the oppressive tendencies of the colonization scheme, had always refused to share with any society or committence the chief that the 'call' or invitation was instructed by the chief that the colonization was instructed by the colonization scheme, had always refused to share with any society or committence the chief that the 'call' or invitation was instructed by the colonization scheme, had always refused to share with any society or committence the chief that the 'call' or invitation was instructed by the colonization scheme, had always refused to share with any society or committence that the consolidation is the colonization scheme, had always refused to share with any society or committence that the colonization scheme, had always refused to share with any society or committence that the colonization scheme, had always refused to share with any society or committence that the call' or invitation was instructed by the colonization scheme, had always refused to share with any society or committence that the call' or invitation was instructed by the colonization of the colonization of the colonization scheme, had always refused to share with any society or committence that the colonization of t always refused to share with any society or committee, the editorial responsibility of his journal. About the time referred to, several pieces were inserted in the Liberator, questioning the generally received opinions on the first day of the week. These were that their decision, when appealed against, had been that their decision, when appealed against, had been med to keep his readers apprised of the new ratified in the Convention itself, by an overwhelmne were presented to his own mind. His paper that those whose views I represented, could not be was not the special organ of any abti-slavery socie-ty, yet it was regarded by general consent of the friends and chemies of the cause, as the organ of the anti-slavery movement. The discussion in its whom it was a point of conscience to carry out what columns of new and startling doctrines, on subjects unconnected with slavery, occasioned many of the but a separate organization, in which I wished that

AGENTS.

MAINE.—A. Soule, Beth.

New-Hampshire.—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Milford.

VERNOST.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland

Verkost.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massachusetts.—Moses Emery, West Newbury;—C. Whipple, Newburyport;—Isnac Stenrus, Norton;—Lather Boatell, Groton;—W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfield;—Josiah Hayward, Salem;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Josiah V. Murshall, Dorehester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—J. B. Sanderson, New-Bedford;—J. M. Wilder, Hanover;—Isnac Austin, Nantucket;—Elius Richards, Weymouth;—B. P. Rice, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertoner;—A. B. ause, Centraville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—E. Bird, Tanaton;—B. Freeman, Breester;—R. F. Walleut, Dennis —George O. Harmon, Haverhill;—Joseph Brown, Andorer;—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown;—John Clement, Townsend.

[17] For a continuation of this list, see the last page. austion of this list, see the last page, [17 For a column]

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 590.

that the now separate societies should aim at the n object, in a spirit of kind and friendly cooperation, each in its own sphere, rather than that they should waste their energies in mutual conten-tions, and in the unprofitable discussion of topics not legitimately belonging to the great question of

the abolition of slavery.

Although I had to address a company almost unanimously opposed on these points to myself, my communication was received in a kind and friendly spirit, and I was conteously informed that it would taken into consideration at the next meeting of the Committee.

The Right of Search.

Lord Aberdeen's Reply to the Note of Mr. Stevenson. The following is a copy of the reply addressed by the Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Everett, the successor of Mr. Stevenson, as American Minister in this

The undersigned, &c. has the honor of addressing of Mr. Everett, &c. the observations which he feels called upon to make in answer to the note of Mr. Stevenson, dated on the 21st of October.

As that communication only reached the hands of

the undersigned on the day after the departure of Mr. Stevenson from London, on his return to Amer-ica, and as there has since been no Minister or Charge d'Affaires from the United States resident in this country, the undersigned has looked with some anxiety for the arrival of Mr. Everett, in order that he might be enabled to renew his diplomatic intercourse with an accredited representative of the republic. Had the undersigned entertained no othr purpose than to controvert the arguments of Mr. Stevenson, or to fortify his own, in treating of the matter which has formed the subject of their correspondence, he would have experienced little impa-tience; but, as it is his desire to clear up doubt, and to remove misapprehension, he feels that he cannot too early avail himself of the presence of Mr. Everett at his post, to bring to his knowledge the true state of the question at issue.

The undersigned agrees with Mr. Stevenson in

the importance of arriving at a clear understanding of the matter really in dispute. This ought to be the first object in the differences of States, as well as of individuals; and, happily, it is often the first step to the reconciliation of the parties. In the pre-sent case, this understanding is doubly essential, because a continuance of mistake and error may be productive of the most serious consequences.

Mr. Stevenson persists in contending that the

British Government assert a right which is equiva-lent to the claim of searching vessels in time of peace. In proof of this, Mr. Stevenson refers to a assage in a former note of Viscount Palmerston, ddressed to himself, against which he strongly pro tests, and the doctrine contained in which he says that the undersigned is understood to affirm.

Now, it is not the intention of the undersigned to equire into the precise import and force of pressions of Viscount Palmerston. These might have been easily explained to Mr. Stevenson by their author, at the time they were written; but the undersigned must request that his doctrines upon this subject, and those of the government of which he is the organ, may be judged of exclusively from his own declarations.

The undersigned again renounces, as he has al-The undersigned again renonnees, as no has airready done, in the most explicit terms, any right on the part of the British government to search American vessels in time of peace. The right of search, except when specially conceded by treaty, is a pureexcept when specially conceded by treaty, is a pure-lu-belligerent right, and can have no existence on prehends, however, that the right of search is not confined to the verification of the nationality of the vessel, but also extends to the object of the voyage, and the nature of the cargo. The sole purpose of the British cruisers is to ascertain whether the ves-sels they meet with are really American or not. The right asserted has, in truth, no resemblance to the right of search, either in principle or in practice. It is simply a right to satisfy the party who has a legitimate right in knowing the troth that the vessel actually is what her colors announce. This right we concede as freely as we exercise. cruisers are not instructed to detain American vessels under any circumstances whatever; on the con-trary, they are ordered to abstain from all interference with them, be they slavers or otherwise. But where reasonable suspicion exists that the American flag has been abused, for the purpose of covering the vessel of another nation, it would appear scarcely credible, had it not been made manifest by the repeated protestations of their representatives, that the government of the United States, which has stigmatized and abolished the trade itself, should object to the adoption of such means as are indis-pensably necessary for ascertaining the truth. The undersigned had contended in his former

egitimate inference from the arguments of Mr. Stevenson would practically extend even to the sanction of piracy, when the persons engaged in it should think fit to shelter themselves observes that this is a misapprehension on the of the undersigned; and he declares that, in deny-ing the right of interfering with vessels under the American flag, he intended to limit his objection to ressels bonn fide American, and not to those belonging to nations who might fraudulently have assumed the flag of the United States. But it appears to the undersigned, that his former statement is by no means satisfactorily controverted by the declaration How is this bona fide to be of Mr. Stevenson. proved? Must not Mr. Stevenson either be pre pared to maintain that the flag alone is sufficient evwhich, in the idence of the nationality of the vessel, face of his own repeated admissions, he can or must he not confess that the application of his arguments would really afford protection to every law-

The undersigned had also expressed his belief that the practice was general, of ascertaining, by visit, the character of any vessel on the high seas against which there should exist reasonable ground of suspicion. Mr. Stevenson denies this, and he asks what other nation than Great Britain has ever asserted, or attempted to exercise such right? In answer to this question, the undersigned can at once refer to the avowed and constant practice of the United States, whose cruisers, especially in the Gulf of Mexico, by the admission of their public journals, are notoriously in the habit of examining all suspiare notoriously in the habit of examining all suspi-cious vessels, whether sailing under the English flag, or any other. In whose eyes are these vessels suspicious? Doubtless in those of the commanders of the American cruisers. But, in truth, this right as important to the United States Great Britain; nor is it easy to conceive how the maritime intercourse of mankind could be safely

ess and piratical enterprise

It can scarcely be necessary to remind Mr. Ever-ett, that the right thus claimed by Great Britain is not exercised for any selfish purpose. It is assert-ed in the interest of humanity, and in mitigation of the sufferings of our fellow-men. The object has met with the concurrence of the whole civilized world, including the United States of America, and it ought to receive universal assistance and su

The undersigned cannot abstain here from refer ing to the conduct of an honorable and zealous officer commanding the naval force of the United States on the coast of Africa, who, relying on the sincere desire of his government for the suppression of the slave trade, and sensible of the sbuse of the nent on the American flag, entered into an engage 11th of March, 1840, with the officer in command of her Majesty's cruisers on the same station, by which they mutually requested each other, and agreed to under American colors employed detain all vesse in the traffic. If found to be American property, such vessels were to be delivered over to the mander of any American cruiser on the station: o if belonging to other nations, they were to be deal

the burning of Washington, or Havre de Grace?— Conflagrations, it seems, have no horrors for him, except for British ground. This man who is so tenderly alive to English sufferings, can yet talk of a service insurrection at home—the most fearful of tenderly alive to English sufferings, can yet talk of a servile insurrection at home—the most fearful of all calamities—with indifference; nay, worse, with ill-concealed satisfaction. His imaginative eye can gloat upon, his criminal passions can revel in, scenes of untold and uninginable horrors, desolated fields, burning mansions, hearths streaming with blood, tender children massacred, mothers and daughters butchered, or subjected to a fate yet more horrible, a rich and cultivated empire failing back into its primitive wilderness, or the worst barbarism of his beloved Hayti? Yesterday, to the dismay of his southern associates, he dwelt, with his usual gusto, upon the right, in case of foreign or domestic war, to proclaim liberty to the shaves of the South, and insolently challenged a refutation of his argument, as if any man would stop to reason with a dagger held to his throat. We can easily imagine that such things can be listened to with chuckling satisfaction by the abolitionists, Granger, Gates, Slade, James, and poor Giddings, who burnt his fingers in nattempting to draw Mr. Adams's chesnuts out of the fire.—But how southern gentlemen can sit calmly by, and listen to such pernicious treason against all them to such pernicious treason of signist all the fire and comprehension. The times are saidy out of joint, when faction can metamorphose victims into admirers.

. Whose wonder grew

That one small head could carry all he knew." Now that we think of it, we would mention that the revival of his old anti-Gallican feeling which re-lieves itself in libels upon Louis Philippe and lieves itself in libels upon Louis Philippe and France, springs from a desire to ahenate from us, in ness of what is due to a human being has been workthat noble nation which fought with us the battles of liberty, and which is the chief obstacle in Europe to the overweening ambition of England. The whig and British chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, wishes to convert our friend into our ene-Relations, wishes to convert our friend into our enemy. His insanity upon these subjects is somewhat explained by an able article which we insert from the Ledger, although we think it too liberal to Mr. Adams, and not sufficiently so to others. The whole of the latter object of his late speech was to 'give con object of his late speech was to 'give confort to the enemy,' which we believe is one of the definitions of treason. He ridiculed our comparative weakness; spoke with contempt of our steamers, at the accident to one of which he chackled mightly, and dwelt with obvious satisfaction upon the circumstance that they were but as two per cent, when matched with the bindred force of England. Is this a reason for the definitions of the earth are beginning to proclaim that slaves shall not breathe their air, that whoever touches their soil, shall be free! Republican America! from republican America! from that country whose treason. He ridiculed our comparative weakness; the results of the earth are beginning to proclaim that slaves shall not breathe their air, that whoever touches their soil, shall be free! Republican America proclaim that country whose tits claims in the thunder of our artillery? Can we induce that our peace should be broken, our country exposed to invasion, our fields arranged, our prosperity withered, our progress are done to invasion, our homes turned into deserts, our sons slain, our homes turned into deserts, our fields are the division took place on the 'women's rights' tits claims in the thunder of our artillery? Can we induce that our peace should be broken, our countries that its claims in the thunder of our artillery? Can we the division took place on the 'women's rights' the claims in the thunder of our artillery? Can we the division took place on the division too with obvious satisfaction upon the circumstance that they were but as two per cent, when matched with the kindred force of England. Is this a reason for submitting to every insult and every wrong? Was our comparative strength greater in 75? Was it wore at the comparative strength greater in 25? Was it wore at the comparative strength greater in 25? more at the commencement of the last glorious war. when he denounced his New-England friends and tears of joy and ho present associates as traitors for makind the same objections? How much nobler the tribute of Mr. How art thou fallen, morning star of freedom! And objections? When the children blush to

ontrast between the men and their sentiments!

If we have spoken freely of Mr. Adams, it is beuse we have tried milder rebuke in vain. In him ere is nothing venerable but age; and when he there is nothing venerable makes that a cover to assail his country and counrymen, even that shall not protect him. The time for compliments has passed. We are sick of that mandlin cant which sacrifices essential interests to inventional regards. Who that sees Mr. Adams, day after day, drunk with passion, railing like an in-furiated beldame, scattering around him the most opprobious epithets and degrading impulsations, nimicking, foaming at the mouth, fiashing at the eyes, with features distorted, and writhing limbs, can see in him, the Ex-President of the U. S., the generable manufactures are respectively. venerable man over whose head nearly eighty win-ters have passed; the Nestor whose wisdom should nlighten, and whose moderation should temper the louse and the nation? When he begins to respect sign her trophies. time, we must look upon him only as a national nuisance; the marplot and disturber of the House; the instigator of servile rebellion; the sympathics and comforter of the enemies of his country.

. Vide article from the Richmond Enquirer.

From the Christian Watchman

Imposition.

obtruded upon the congregation with which I wor-ship, an inflammatory and violent party document, ntitled ' Address of the Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention, held at Waterbury, Vt., on the 20th and 30th of September, 1841, unanimously adopted by the Convention. Without the knowledge of the church, ry pew in the house.

same outrage will be perpetrated on other country congregations, I have thought it might be well to state what, on inquiry, I have learnt to be the character of this 'Convention.' The Address is signed acter of this 'Convention.' The Address is signed by 'Orson S. Murray, for the Convention,' whose notoriety is such, as to render it unnecessary to say more concerning him, than to remark, that he is in William Lloyd Garrison, Maria Chapman, H. C. Wright and Abby Kelley. The 'Convention' originated with this same O. S. Murray, and when assembled, he was its presiding genius, so much so, that his peculiar views of woman's rights met with no opposition in their practical apcation. The estimation in which the proceedings at Waterbury are held by the Baptist denomination late State Convention, held about two weeks subsequent to the date of the Waterbury meeting, as ap-

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Majesty with the respective states. The undersigned believes, and, indeed, after the statements of Mr. Stevenson he regrets to be unable to doubt, that the conduct of this gallant officer, however natural, and laudable in its object, has been disavowed by

his government.
It is not the intention of the undersigned at present to advocate the justice and propriety of the mu-tual right of search, as conceded and regulated by treaty; or to weigh the reasons on account of which proposal has been rejected by the government the United States. He took occasion in a forof the United States. He took occasion in a for mer note to observe, that concessions sanctioned by Great Britain and France were not likely to be in compatible with the dignity and independence of any other State which should be disposed to follow their example. But the undersigned begs now to inform Mr. Everett, that he has this day concluded a joint treaty with France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, by which the natural right of search, within certain latitudes, is fully established for ever. This is in truth, a holy alliance, in which the undersigned would have rejoiced to see the United States assume their proper place among the great powers of chris-tendom, foremost in power, wealth, and civilization, and connected together in the cause of mercy and

It is undoubtedly true that this right may be abused, like every other which is delegated to many and different hands. It is possible that it may be exercised wantonly and vexatiously; and should this be the case, it would not only call for remonstrance, but would justify resentment. This, ever, is in the highest degree improbable, and if, in spite of the utmost caution, an error should be committed, and any American vessel should suffer loss or injury, it would be followed by prompt and ample reparation. The undersigned begs to repeat, that with American vessels, whatever be their destination, British cruisers have no pretension in any manner to interfere. Such vessels must be permit ted, if engaged in it, to enjoy a monopoly of this un-hallowed trade; but the British government will never endure that the fraudulent use of the American flag shall extend the iniquity to other nation by whom it is abhorred, and who have entered into emn treaties with this country for its entire sup-

In order to prove to Mr. Everett the anxiety of her Majesty's government to prevent all reasonable ground of complaint, the undersigned believes that he cannot do better than to communicate to him the substance of those instructions under which the British cruisers act in relation to American vessels

when employed on this service.

If, from the intelligence which the officer commanding her Majesty's cruisers may have received, or from the manœuvres of the vessel, or from other sufficient cause, he shall have reason to believe, that although bearing the American flag, the vessel does not belong to the United States, he is ordered, if the state of the wind and weather shall admit of it, to go ahead of the suspected vessel, after communicating his intention by hailing, and to drop a boat on board of her to ascertain her nationality, without detaining her if she shall prove to be really an American vessel. But should this mode of iting the vessel be impracticable, he is to require her to be brought to for this purpose. The officer who boards the vessel is merely to satisfy himself of her nationality, by her papers or other proofs, and, should she really be an American vessel, he will immediately quit her, offering, with the consent of her commander, to note on her papers the cause of sus-pecting her nationality, and the number of minutes she was detained (if detained at all) for the object in question. All the particulars are to be imme ately entered in the logbook of the cruiser, and a full statement of them is to be sent by the first op

These are the precautions taken by the first op-portunity direct to England.

These are the precautions taken by her Majesty's government against the occurrence of abuse in the performance of this service; and they are ready to adopt any others which they may think more effectual for the purpose, and which shall at the same time be consistent with the attainment of the main object in view.

Mr. Stevenson has said that he had no wish to exempt the fraudulent use of the American flag fredetection, and this being the case, the undersign is unwilling to believe that a government like that of the United states, professing the same object, and animated by the same motives as Great Britain, should seriously oppose themselves to every possi-ble mode by which their own desire could be really

Foreign Office, Dec. 20, 1841.

From the Bread Tax Cercular of February 24. Presentation of Plate to George Thompson.

Our readers are aware that the Southampton Con ference, which assembled on the 1st instant, was assailed by a ruffianty hired mob, engaged by the Tory landlords of the neighborhood. After the members of the Conference had made their reports, and returned to their homes, Mr. Thompson remain-ed behind to vindicate the right of free discussion, and enlist the sympathies and co-operation of the intelligent people of the town, who felt most deeply the disgrace which had been brought upon them by sience and sedition of the pro-cors law party. Mr. Thompson's efforts were signally successful; and the inhabitants, as a token of gratitude for the services of that gentleman, presented him with a splendid piece of plate, at a meeting of four thousand persons in the magnificent carriage bazar of Mr. Audrews, which was fitted up for the occasion with great taste and elegance. Thomas L. Harman, Esq. the public spirited and patriotic proprietor of the Hampshire Independent, was voted to the chair. After a lecture from Mr. Thompson on the position of the question, the ceremony of presentation tool place. The gift of the people of Southampton con isted of a massive silver salver, (which we have had

Such men are raised to station and command, When Providence means mercy to a land: He speaks, and they appear; to him they owe Skill to direct, and skill to strike the blow.

the pleasure of inspecting,) with the following in

This piece of plate, value 50 guineas, was present d to Gronge Thompson, of Edinburgh, on the 14th f February, 1842, by Fifteen Hundred Men and Wo men of Southampton, in gratitude for his zealous and efficient services in the cause of suffering humanity who, unlike the sparious philanthropists of the pre sent day, that exhaust all their sympathies on foreign objects, not only pleads the cause of the half-starved millions at home, by powerfully advocating the repeal of the unrighteous Corn and Provision Laws, but, like his great prototype, the immortal Hovard— Has traversed seas, ranged kingdoms, and brought

home, Not the proud monuments of Greece and Rome, But knowledge, such as slavery can teach, And only sympathy like his could reach.

Mr. Thompson acknowledged the present in a lengthened address, and was greeted throughout with the most enthusiastic appliause. A piece of plate was also presented to Mr. Andrews, the proprietor of the bazar, for his public spirit and disin-terestedness in granting the use of his spacious repository, after the brutal assaults upon free discussion of a hired corn law mob. By a letter received this week, we learn that the ladies' memorial in Southampton has already received nearly 3000 sig Thus have the cunning been taken natures.

CONGRESS.

From the Emancipator and Free American. Annexation of Texas.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1842. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Linn, of N York, moved to strike out the appropriation for a

minister to Mexico.

Mr. Linn gave as reasons for his motion, first, the small commercial importance of Mexico, not de-manding the expense of a minister; secondly, that this withholding the supplies was the only method by which the Representatives could influence the diplomatic errangements and expenditures of the government; and thirdly, that it was the design of the mission to promote and procure, if possible, the annexation of Texas to this Union. On this last point, Mr. L. said the proofs are rather inferential than direct. It is well understood that Texas desired such annexation. Indeed, it is stated in the papers that a resolution to that effect has passed the Legislature. Resolutions of two other of our own State Legislatures in favor of annexation have al en presented to Congress, during the presspoke of Texas in his opening message, was peculiar. It is a common remark that now is the time to secure the annexation. Now, look at the manner in which our claims against Mexico are urged at and perhaps in a general war, for it is hardly possi-ble that Great Britain, bound as she is by treaty with Mexico, should look on this acquisition with-out interfering. Mr. L. said our claims on Mexico would be settled by her relinquishment of Texas, and for that reason he wished the mission suspend-Mr. L. repeated, that he had only given a part | the

encer, and we will give it in our next.]
[The result of this very modest and conceding ourse ought to be a lesson to northern men. Let set by the leaders, Fillmore, Granger and others, for his blundering and bad management. The over-seers, however, soon took the business into their could compare it to nothing so well as the treatment of a slave who has had the impertinence to remonstrate with his overseer for attempting to ill trea his wife. Poor Linn was at first cuffed by P., ties down by sub-overseer C., paddled by granny R., switched by J., and then cat-hauled by W., with a full dressing of brine, poisoned with red pepper and brinstone. For three mortal hours, he took it, right and left and if he has not learned better than intermeddle with the concerns of his betters, the overseer men will have to give him up as intractable, pable of making such a speech in such a manner. and allow that he was never made to be a slave un-der such drivers as Wise, Pickens and Cushing. As soon as Mr. Linn took his seat, there was a thundering rush of the slaveholders for the floor, each seeming eager to have the first chance at the culprit, under the apprehension that the first dress-ing would annihilate him, and absorb all the glory of

e achievement in one man.] Mr. Pickens, of S. C., (slaveholder,) said he Mr. Pickets, of S. Chisavenoner, said he should not have said a word, but for the remarks of the gentleman from New-York. After a flourish of science, based on the misrepresentation, that Linn had confined his objections to the commercial question, (if he had done so, whence the feeling created?) he referred to the supposed designs of Great Britain to obtain the integral of Chisaged. ain to obtain the island of Cuba and the peninsula of California, as reasons why the missions to Mexi-co and Spain were now more important to us than any others. He said the gentleman from New York, in his narrow and contracted feeling the annexation of Texas, had struck a vital the interests of every portion of the republic. When and delicate questions inv ne looked at the great e felt pity and contempt for the narrow policy that would strike out such a mission As to our sympathy with Texas, Mr. P. said he glo ried in the cause of Texas, and he envied not th eelings or the patriotism of that man who can smother every honorable emotion in the base fanati-cism, which looks with heartless indifference upon the wrongs done to our own race, whilst filled with tender emotion at the imaginary wrongs done to the black race. He said the commercial and navi-gating portions of the country had a far greater inin the annexation of Texas South. There could be no event which would prove a greater moral and political blessing to the whole country, North and South, than 'the annexation of Texas to this Union, on fair and liberal principles and when gentlemen opposed the mission to Mexico, because it might look to this result, he train pled on that spirit with feelings of scorn and con

Mr. Reynolds, of Illinois, said his constituents wanted Texas annexed to the Union, and he would vote to send two or three ministers, if it would have that effect. He rambled over the N. E. boundary, the coast of Africa, England, and several other re-gions of space and imagination, and was repeatedly called to order.

Mr. Fillmore, of New-York, expressed his sur-There was a Mexico, and although he should be unwilling to do any thing or countenance any step towards the annexation of Texas, he did not conceive that the fear of this result would justify a withmotion would be withdrawn, or that the Committee would consent to take the question without further

Mr. Cushing, however, could not lose so favora ble an opportunity of exercising his tactics, and proving his fealty to 'the John Tyler Administration,' as he pledged it last summer. He again first assumed that Mr. Linn's objection was based on the principle, that the tables of imports were the only test by which our foreign missions should be arranged, and then he made a display of diplomatic and statistical learning to show that this was not a sound rule. He described the condition of the claims of our citizens upon Mexico, as a sufficient retaining a full minister at the Courts of Austria and Prussia. I am totally at a loss to conjecture. But we should ha In addition to this, and beyond this, was the fact that American citizens were confined at Mexico in claims, not treated as prisoners of war, which they had a right to be, if they were a portion of a hostile army, but driven like felons to work on the roads, though entitled to instant release and courtesy of treatment, because they were no part of that armed force. If there was no other question, the fact that George W. Kendull is at this hour in bondman's chains, working as a felon, in the common sewers of Mexico, is ampie cause for sending a minister to demand his instant release. Would to God, said he, that the people of this country would feel, that the members of the House would feel, that it is enough that a single citizen of the United States is held in bondage in a foreign country, to require the utmost promptness and energy of interference by our government. We are bound, by every maxim of patriotism and honor, to guard the life and safety of a citizen, as the Roman republic did, when they made the ti-tle of citizen of Rome a passport and protection in every part of the world. The gentleman from New-York had said we ought to have a minister to Mexico not because it would lead to the annexation of Tex-[Mr. Linn explained-his statement was, that resent mission was created expressly for the purpose of annexing Texas to this country, and he had information that the President had said he would do all in his power to promote the annexation of Texas.] Mr. Cushing said the gentleman professed ever, not to deny it! Suppose the President of the United States is not unwilling that Texas should be annexed to the Union, what has that to do with this mission? As to the gentleman's supposition, that the question was one of war, not with Mexico, out with Great Britain, it was d ise. Are we to be deterred from promoting our own interests through the apprehension that Great Britain might frown upon us? It is degrading to the nation to be told that we must not negotiate with a neighboring country, because, if the result of that negotiation should happen to be an extension of the United States, Lord Aberdeen would shrug his

Mr. Jones, of Maryland, (slaveholder,) said, the independence of Texas is established, and if I do not independence of Texas is established, and if I do not mistake the signs of the times, the war which Santa Anna has begun, will end, not in extending his cruel and despotic away over the beautiful and fertile fields of Texas, to the overthrow of her free and glorious institutions for slavery. but it will end in That what I said, and that what I shall yet say is

He wanted our government to repudiate, at once and tor, in order to gain an earldom, was to yield up every, any connection whatever with Texas. He assured gentlemen they might carry their point on tittle on any one of the points. And now the gentlement has the control of the points.

Mexico and Texas. Wise followed in a speech of unparalleled wick-

with according to the treaties contracted by her Majesty with the respective states. The undersigned believes, and, indeed, after the statements of Mr. Stevenson he regrets to be unable to doubt, that the conduct of this gallant officer, however natural, and laudable in its object, has been disavowed by his government.

The with according to the treaties contracted by her Majesty with the respective states. The undersigned believes, and, indeed, after the statements of to quit claim her right in Texas to us. The objections against this annexation, Mr. L. said, are great, and numerous, and weighty. An attempt of this plant the lone star of Texas on the ramparts of Mexico, and perhaps in a general war, for it is hardly possition.

The boundless wealth of captured towns and rified the statements of the conduction of the statements of the conduct of the statements of the statements of the conduct of this gallant officer, however natural, and numerous, and weighty. An attempt of this would probably result in a war with Mexico, and perhaps in a general war, for it is hardly possition.

treaty churches, and the plunder of a lazy and vicious mexico diery, pay her debts, and push her victories across to the Pacific, and in less than a quarter of a century the extension of slavery would reach the shores of the Pacific. Let this work once begin, and Mr. W. ed. Mr. L. repeated, that he had only given a part of the outlines of what he had intended to say, and before he adverted to other considerations, he would wait to hear what the friends of this mission had to say.

Mr. Linn thus briefly presented a mere index of his speech, declaring that he felt impelled by a sense of duty to bring the subject before the House all the better: that was the war he most desired, if he could have his nick. Let war come; with France. and country, but that, for the sake of saving the time could have his pick. Let war come; with France, of the Committee, he would only give his speech in the United States and Texas on our side, and Engfull through the press. [This is done in the Intellibrate of the United States and Texas on our side, and Engfull through the press. land and Mexico on the other. He believed a vas majority of the people of the United States were in favor of the annexation. He would not fear to trust The result of this very modest and conceding avor of the annexation. He would not rear to trust course ought to be a lesson to northern men. Let them learn to take their share of the time of the House, and to sustain one another in it. Instead of Texas, and say to her, 'If you strike Texas, you strike us.' Such a state of things would make the time of the House, Mr. L. was immediately beat the subject to the state of things would make the abolition party hide their heads. He would not alset by the leaders, Fillmore, Granger and others, for back to the Sabine, to raise the standard of slave insurrection in Texas, and rally the Indian tribes against Texas, and then carry his fire across our ne into Arkansas and Louisiana.

During the speech, of which this is not ever

and manner of the orator were in full keeping with his language. I could think nothing but a fiend incarnate, howling with exulta-tion at the prospects of carnage and desolation on which his eager hapes were already rioting in ana world of mercy, could, by any fanaticism or pow-er of malignity, be brought into a state of mind ca-

From the Lowell Journal.

Speech of Hon. John Quincy Adams.

The correspondent of the New-York Commercia Advertiser says the speech delivered by Mr. Adams on Thursday, in reply to Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, was one as Mr. Ingersoll took his sent, there was a rush to the side of the hall in which Mr. Adams sat, and all the members literally hung upon every word which veteran statesman and diplomatist uttered. seat in his immediate neighborhood, and was an at-tentive listener throughout. Mr. Adams had preparred himself to reply to Mr. Wise's speech, and to address the committee on foreign relations generally. But his remarks on this occasion were all entirely unpremediated, drawn out by the singular harangue of Mr. Ingersoll. We give below a portion of this eech, as reported in the Intelligencer of Friday,

Mr. Adams inquired of the Chair, whether the estion before the committee was on motion of the ntleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Ingersoll) to strike out the items for a minister to Austria and Prussia, or whether the motion had been withdrawn

Chair. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania ithdraw his motion?

Mr. Ingersoll. I will do whatever he wishes. I ill withdraw it, if he desires.

Mr. Adams. If the motion is withdrawn, then

ourse, I can say nothing in reply.
Mr. Ingersoli. Then I do not withdraw it.
Mr. Adams. My only difficulty is to reply to the
entleman's speech so us to have any bearing at al on the gentleman's motion. (A laugh.)

The gentleman talked with great eloquence and great ingenuity in favor of pushing this country in o a war, under the mask of a very great solicitude for peace. He has drained the whole world of ar gument to prove to this House that, in the event o war, we can burn London, and to establish the rinciple that there exists no such thing as the right search in time of war. Now, the two parts of the gentleman's argument do not seem to me to agree gether. If we do go to war-in favor of which the ntleman has brought forward the attractive argu-nts that a war will pay all our State debts to En gland, and enable us to burn the city of London, and tablish the doctrine that there exists no right of search in time of war—it seems to me that the thing most essential to us or all athers will be this very right of search. How does the gentleman expect we are to burn London, without we have the right of searching neutral vessels at sea? I ask him, and ask this House, if this very right will nest powerful of all the means we can employ against Great Britain? And whether, though it may not enable us to succeed in burning London, it wil ars to meet upon the ocean, and to capture that prop erty of our enemy which they will otherwise sing the flag of every neutral nation under heav-To take away this right would at once throw a shield over the entire mass of British con which would all continue to be carried on in

do see that, under color of this motion, he has under-taken to instruct the new British minister how he may, with the greatest possible facility, settle all the questions between us and Great Britain, and gain for himself an earldom. And how, pray, is he to do it? Why, by simply yielding everything on every point in dispute. This, I confess, seems to me to be

at least a very unusual basis of negociation.

[Mr. Ingersoll. I did not say anything like that.]

If the gentleman did not in substance say that, I ust greatly have misunderstood him.
[Mr. Ingersoll. I said no such thing.]

The gentleman assumes that there are five points n controversy, and he says that on every one of in is the aggressor, and that the only way settle them is for her to agree to submit to every hing we demand. He included even the case

[Mr. Ingersoil. What I said was, that the main uestions in dispute are not difficult of settlement; hat I thought there could be no difficulty in settling the question of the Creole; and on that point I should have supposed that I was entitled to some litthe forbearance. I said further, that the Caroline case could be settled without much difficulty; and, after what the gentleman said last on that case, I think I am still more entitled to the credit of forbear-I said, too, that I did not know much about the Oregon question, but believed, from what I did

know, that the question could be adjusted without difficulty. And I said, lastly, that the demand for the exercise of a right of search must be abandoned.

Mr. Adams. Well, sir, the gentleman has again had his say: he now takes back what I understood him to advance, which was, that on all the five points in dispute, Great Britain was the aggressor, and that it was our duty to yield nothing. I appeal not to the gentleman, but to the conscience of every member of this committee, and to their common sense, to decide whether that was not what the gentleman did say. If he chooses now to recant it all, let him

do it.
[Mr. Ingersoll. I do not choose to recant anything. Although, as usual, the gentleman chooses to indulge his passion, and play the termagant when-

ever anything is said which does not happen to suit his own senile notions.] Mr. Adams resumed. For a rebuker of a little the fields of Texas, to the overthrow of her free and glorious institutions [of slavery,] but it will end in the freedom of Mexico herself from the power of the upstart tyrant, giving to the inhabitants the biessings of civil and religious liberty, [and republican slavery,] and implanting the glorious star of Texas upon the battlements of the Mexican capital.

Mexico and the desired when the said by any feeling unfriendly to him. That what I said by any feeling unfriendly to him. That what I said by any feeling unfriendly to him. I said by any feeling unfriendly him. I said b Mr. Slade next obtained the floor, and in a very fearless and forcible manner expressed his thanks to the gentleman from New York for bringing the science of all who hear me, if it is not so, that kind temper, or are very likely to restore good feelthe gentleman said that on every one of the five points in controversy, Great Britain was the aggress for this Union, after the annexation of Texas. He declared that it would be dissolved, ipso factors in controversy, Great Britain was the aggress sor; and whether his advice to the British negotian. themen they might carry their point on but they never could effect it in reality, ed a strict and perfect neutrality between Texas.

Texas.

Texas as peech of unparalleled wick-lawer of the annexation of Texas, and the texas are the annexation of Texas, and the perfect of the points. And now the gentleman says he does not choose to recant. There was perhaps one slight qualification in the Croole case. Then I think the gentleman added, in his lower of the points. And now the gentleman says he does not choose to recant. There was perhaps one slight qualification in the Croole case. Then I think the gentleman says he does not choose to recant. There was perhaps one slight qualification in the Croole case. Then I think the gentleman says he does not choose to recant. There was perhaps one slight qualification in the Croole case. Then I think the gentleman added, in his lower than the perhaps one slight qualification in the Croole case. Then I think the gentleman added, in his lower than the perhaps one slight qualification in the Croole case. Then I think the gentleman added, in his lower than the perhaps one slight qualification in the Croole case. Wise followed in a speech of unparalieled wick-usual mode, [nere Mr. Adams imitated very closely edness, in favor of the annexation of Texas, and the tones of Mr. Ingerisoll's voice, and his peculiar of a war against Mexico, to be carried on by the nanner, while quoting his language. In the laugh plunder of priests and the robbery of churches.

Texas, he said, is weak in herself and in her own! Reporter, save this—'as we say.'] Thus far I am hear that the gentleman, in the midst of his super-erogatory display of valor, did seem to feel that this was rather a tender place, and that it would be best for him to get over it as soon as he could. He cer-tainly did add, in a lower and a somewhat subdued

tone. 'as me say.'

The gentleman has gone through such a range of the laws of nations, and of the condition of the world, and has altogether made us a discourse quite equal to 'the admirable Crichton,' who made speeches offto 'the admirable Crichton,' who made speeches off-hand on all sorts of subjects that were proposed to him, that really I feel myself unprepared to meet him on a great many of the points he made: and, therefore, I shall confine myself to a few of them only; for indeed I can find not a point in all his speech which bears at all upon his own motion. What has the question about burning London or burning New York to do with our sending a full minister to the court of Vienna or Berlin? But I do say that the to take the gentleman's statement as correct. O whole course of his argument seemed to me, under a profession of giving to us and to the British envoy a perfect solution of all the disputed questions between this country and England, to be aimed, throughout, at driving us into a war, and preventing he present Administration from settling our contro-ness of my soul I say it was conceded by all the au thorities of this nation. I say this, because I am He began by saying that he was for peace-for now about to take place may be carried on

universal peace. Then followed a most learned dissertation, to prove that it was an entire mistake to suppose that we are not now prepared for war, and to demonstrate that a nation which goes into a war proposed will interest the control of the c unprepared will infallibly conquer; that it must be so; that every unarmed and unprepared nation ways had conquered its armed opposers. No: and unprepared nation alare not unprepared for war, not at all; because we in sight of the windows of this capitol, two armed steamers; one of them, as I am informed nearly disabled, so that she will need in a great men sure to be rebuilt. So that, in case of immediate we are to be remain. So that, in case of inmediate hostilities, we have one entire steamer, and with that we are to burn London; and though the gentleman readily admitted that it was possible, nay, very probable, that New-York would be burned too, yet, as London was two or three times as large, we have a great balance of burning on our side. Yes, we were to conquer Great Britain, and burn London, be a very cheap price for all this to have the city of New-York burnt in turn, or burnt first. And this was an argument for peace! What else did the gentleman say? (and what did

to the right of search. never to be surrendered. Never! No right of search existed, not even in time of war, and none in time of not even in time of war, and none in time of Well, I do agree with the gentleman, parpeace. tially, on that one point, so far as to believe that there is no need of our coming to an issue with Great Britain on that point—and we have not as yet. After reading, as I have done, and carefully examining the papers put forth on both sides, I asked myself, what is the question between us? and I have heard men of the very first intelligence say that they found themselves in the very same situation. The gentleman was guilty of a total misrepresentathe demand of Great Britain in the matter. She has never claimed the right to search American vessels—no such thing; on the contrary, she has explicitly disclaimed any such pretension, and that to the whole extent we can possibly demand. What is it we do demand? Not that Great Britain should disclaim the right to search American vessels, but we deny to her the right to visit and to board pirates who hoist the American flag; yes, and to search British ressels, too, that have been declared to be pirates by the laws of nations—pirates by the laws of Great Britain—pirates by the laws of the United States. Now, it happens that behind all this exceed-ing great zeal against the right of search, is a ques-tion which the gentleman took care not to bring into view—and that is, the support and perpetuation of the African slave trade. That is the real question between the ministers of America and Great Britain-whether slave traders, pirates, by merely oisting the American flag, shall be saved from cap

the right of search by the laws of nations; and I challenge and defy the gentleman to produce the proof. The right, in time of war, we never have denied. Nay, we have ourselves exercised the right: and the decisions of the Suprem-Court have sustained us in doing so; and we should have had a bad chance indeed with Great Britain, were it otherwise. What is the right of search in time of peace? And how has Congress, and ho has the American Government felt on that subject In 1817, when I was about to return from England to the United States, Mr. Wilberforce, then a mem-ber of the British Parliament, very celebrated for African slave trade, wrote me a note, requesting an interview. I acceded promptly to his request; and in conversation he stated to me that the British government had found that, without a mutual right of search between this country and that upon the coas of Africa, it would be impossible to carry through the system she had formed in connexion with the United States for the suppression of that infamous traffic. I had just then signed with my own hand a treaty declaring 'the traffic in slaves' (not the African slave trade,) 'unjust and inhuman,' and in which both nations engaged to do all in their power to suppress it. Mr. Wilberforce inquired of me whether I thought that a proposal for a mutual, restricted, qualified right of search wo ble to the American government?

I had at that moment a feeling to the full as strong against the right of search, as it had then been exercised by British cruisers, as ever the gen tleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Ingersoll) had in all his life. I had been myself somewhat involved in the question as a public man. It constituted one of grounds of my unfortunate difference from those whom I had long been politically associated; and it was for the exertions I had made against the admission of that right, that I forfeited my place in the other end of the capitol; and, which was infinitely more painful to me, for this I had differed with men long dear to me, and to whom I had also been dear, insomuch that for a time it interrupted all friendly relations between us. The first thing I said, in reply to Mr. Wilberforce, was, 'No; you may as well save yourselves the trouble of making any proposals on that subject; my countrymen, I am very sure, never will assent to any such ar rangement. He then entered into an argument, the full force of which I felt when I said to him, You may, if you think proper, make the proposal; but I think some other mode of getting over the dif-ficulty must be resorted to, for the projudices of my country are so immoveably strong on that point, that I do not believe they ever will assent. I returned home, and held the situation of Secretary of State under the administration of Mr. Manroe, and was the medium through which the proposal of the Brit-ish Government was afterwards made. I resisted and opposed it in the Cabinet with all my power, and, though not a slaveholder myself, I had to resist the slaveholding members of the Cabinet, as well as Mr. Munroe himself, for they were all inclined to accede the right. I maintained my ground as long as I could : for there was at that tim ation in Congress to assent to the proposal Not a session passed, but there was a proposition to were read. request the President to negociate for the concession of this right of search. I resisted it to the utmost; and in private company, words passed between me and a distinguished gentleman from Virginia, of so warm a kind, that he thought it proper to allude to them in a letter to his constituents, in which he opposed my election to the Presidency; and one of the grounds taken against me at that election was, that I was a determined enemy to the suppression of the slave trade; and an elaborate argument was made in support of that charge, in the been indignantly reference was had to my votes on this questional that those members tion of a qualified right of search. I state this, that I may set myself right on this subject. A gentleman who was at that time the leader of one of the further, and eject from the Hall those infamous indirection. parties in this House, had endeavored, from year to viduals who, instead of reporting the proceedings of year, to prevail with the House to require of the House, were engaged in writing inflammatory parties in this House, had endeavored, from year to year, to prevail with the House to require of the year, to prevail with the House to require of the House, were engaged in writing inflammatory President a concession of the right asked. I name him to honor him; for he was one of the most talented, laborious, eloquent and useful men upon this ented, laborious, eloquent and useful men upon this content of the members. Mr. B. alluded particularly to one indicated who had, in the Emancipator, and that one half of the members were slaves, and the other half were but nine votes against it. The same thing took place in the other House; the joint resolution to this Pressignt and the second and the pression and the pression and the second and the pression and the pres e President, and he, accordingly, entered into the regociation. It was utterly against my judgment and wishes; but I was obliged to submit, ever seen. Mr Joshua R. Giddings had chosen to

willing to admit his explanation. I was happy to it his signature; thus assenting to our own terms, in hear that the gentleman, in the midst of his super-crogatory display of valor, did seem to feel that this for ratification; but, in the meanwhile, another spirit came over the feelings of this House, as well as of the Senate; a party had been formed against the administration of Mr. Munroe; the course of the administration was no longer favored, and the House came out in opposition to a Convention drawn in conformity to its own previous views. In the Senate, however, all that could be got was the modifiate, however, all that could be got was the modifi-cation of one article. The Senate ratified the treaty, giving the right of search, in the fullest manner to Great Britain, with the exception, I think, of on article, which extended the right to the coast of the United States, that was rejected.

were three articles nega-[Mr. Ingersoll. There were three articles ne tived; the second article was rejected, and so

one thing I am sure; no exception was taken to the right of search; that was conceded fully. In consequence of these alterations, further negotiation be-came necessary; and, finally, the treaty was not rat

Correspondence of the United States Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1842. Mr. Adams continued his speech in the House sterday, which he commenced the day before. In his commencement, he bore down with unrelenti-severity upon Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, took a brief view of the wayward, eccentric, and serpentine course of that gentleman in political affairs; of his having declared that, had he been living during the revolutionary war, he would not have those who stood up for liberty and the ri Yes, as revolutionary war, he would not have been one of should Yes, men; of his having belonged to the federal party, and his being now one of that 'democracy' which lithis burnt South; of his having written the most ultra tariff South; of his having written the most ultra tariff South; of his having written the most ultra tariff memorial ever presented to that House, and of his What else did the gentleman say? (and what did not say?) He made a great argument in relation the right of search. Oh that—that was a point type to be surroudered. Named Name ed to the tariff policy; of his having diately becoming a Jackson man; and various other somersets, 'too numerous to mention.' All parties seemed to enjoy this keel-hauling with great zest, but one—the party particularly interested. Well might he have repeated what the frog said to the boys, 'This may be fun for you, but it is death to

Mr. A. went on now chiefly in reply to the war eech of Mr. Wise, who was for war with Mexico. He took up, and commented on every cause alleged by Mr. Wise, and showed that not one of them con-stituted the least ground for war. He handled Mr. Wise with great severity, and turned the tables of ridicule upon him most successfully. Mr. Wise had spoken in a grandiloquent tone.

planting ' the star of liberty,' (the Texian flag,) upon the heights of Mexico, and said that if Sam Houston did not do it, he would, at the head of 20,000 men, from the valley of the Mississippi, march there, and plant the flag of freedom upon the walls of that city imself.

Mr. A. said that the gentleman from Virginia Mr. A. said that the gentleman hard (Mr. Wise,) might possibly become a Tamerlane or a Genghis Khan; he might, perhaps, by holding out the temptation of robbing churches and priests, induce twenty thousand men to follow him from the valley of the Mississippi; twenty thousand men might be tempted by so glorious a prospect of plunder to enter into his service; and when the flag was planted, it was hardly to be supposed that the ambition of the renowed and successful warrior would be content even with that conquest; the Isthmus of Darien would scarcely bound his ambition; might possibly even aspire to reach Cape Horn. But what would become of LIBERTY in the meantime? Conquerors were not often worshippers at her shrine. But, said Mr. A. instead of having his merlane, I think it more likely that the gentleman will stand on the page of history with a hero far more renowned than either of these celebrated war-riors and conquerors; I mean that illustrious hero whose exploits are so familiar to us all, Mr. Thomas Thumb! This irony was too much for the risibles of the House and galleries, and the most grave gave way, and joined in a burst of laughter which followed; even Wise himself could not much as any one.

Mr. A. dwelt much upon the idea that the United

States were to involve themselves in a war with Mexico for the benefit of Texas, or for the support of slavery in that country. Such a war would, of course, involve us in one with Great Brit-ain; and then we might see the South overrun, as she was during the revolution, and the North called upon, as she was then, to protect her against invaon, and against a more dangerous and unrelenting enemy within her own bosom, her own black por ation. All this might be, and a civil war at the same time. He feared such would be the fate of country at some day; it was well to look ahead.

He disclaimed all right of the free States to interstitution of slavery, so ong as the States in which it existed were co tent to manage it themselves, and did not call on the free States to help them to put down insurrection.

But when it came to this-when the civil power vas no longer able to keep the slaves in subjection and the North sho noment they had full jurisdiction of the subject, and a legal right to take cognizance of it in any way they might choose. This part or Mr. A.'s speech was listened to with profound attention, but with evdent displeasure by the southern members. In the treating the question of slavery, Mr. Adams roused a spirit which, had there been an opportunity on this bill, would have raised an angry debate of at least a fortnight's duration.

FRIDAY, April 23.

The Journal was read, when Mr. Botts rose to correct the Journal by erasing the entry of the offer by Mr. Goode, of Ohio, of a set of resolutions from certain citizens of Ohio, cen uring this House for the course it pursued in relation to Mr. Giddings, as no such resolutions were ver received, and they should not appear on the Journal.

The Speaker said the gentleman from Virginia was certainly in error, as the resolutions were r ceived under a resolution of the 29th ultin Mr. Botts said that the resolution only compre ended Petitions from the People, and not res ions reflecting censure on the House, and

that the whole paragraph in relation to the subject, be expunged from the Journal.

Mr. Pendleton said that the subject now up was one, the consideration of which he had desired; and to bring the matter more directly up, he would present the proceedings of a meeting of citizen

Mr. Everett then moved to lay the motion to amend the Journal, on the table. On this motion, the yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted as follows: yeas 74, nays 93. So the motion to lay on the

Cincinnati, which he accordingly did, and the same

table was lost. Mr. Botts said a few words in support of his mo tion to amend the Journal, as it now made a state-ment which was not the fact, and stated that that was done by the authority of the House, whi it had been submitted to the members, would have been indignantly rejected. And he trusted that who would have so acted,

Mr. Arnold said the resolutions were of the mo and I prepared the requisite despatches to Mr. Rush, express his opinions on this floor, and other members then our minister at the court of London. When he had taken the same liberty, and as they did not made his proposal to Mr. Canning, Mr. Canning's agree with Mr. Giddings, he chose to fly into a gree made his proposal to Mr. Canning, Mr. Canning's agree with Mr. Giddings, he chose to fly into a great reply was, 'Draw up your Convention, and I will passion and resign, and it was now attempted to sign it.' Mr. Rush did so; and Mr. Canning, with make a martyr of him. He would move the previous out the slightest alteration whatever, without varying the dot of an i, or the crossing of a t, did affix to Botts to amend the Journal was agreed to.

THE LIBERATO BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 23

Judge Jay's New Work. WAR AND PEACE: the Evils of the First for preserving the Last. By William York. Wiley & Putnam, 161 Broads 12 mo.

In a former notice of this work, we or personal regard for its author, on a anthropy and moral independence. Of the work itself, we shall now endear ording to the light that is in us.

We find the evils of War set forth in omprehensive manner : its cost, its q orality, its ferocity, its folly, its de briefly but strongly illfustrated by by pertinent illustrations, and be nts. We were about to say that added to this mouroful category; but affirm; for, though various passages a convey meaning, and though it is the ject of the writer to bring it to a perpe there are other passages which as cl right of individuals and of nations, un cumstances, to resort to the use of the and the sword. This inconsistency ing, as it is found in one who, on orm, has not been slow to perceive the strict adherence to principle, in order progress in effecting a radical change ment. Without meaning to be inv parison, we think that the position of regard to War, is as false and incom which is maintained by Ralph Rando the subject of Slavery Mr. Gurley is in describing the 'evils' of Slavery, upon the blessings of Liberty; and to would suppose, on such occa siastic devotee never worshipped at the dom-that oppression never had a mor foe But all this is immediately reduc rhetorical flourish, by a series of exer cessions and explanations, which whole force of his anti-slavery pathos. Instead of

slaveholding as an act inhuman toward a ful in the sight of God, under all a strongly reprobates the doctrine and is posed to immediate emancipation His abolition of slavery is neither rash nor f ther visionary nor impracticable - 0 a ducted, (to use the language of Judge Ja of his own plan,) in the way 'least like alarm and opposition '-it views the kind as it really is, and not as in on to be '-it is so devised as to 'shock u it is ' founded not on any supposed refo passions and propensities of mankind. ous principles of national policy, deduc and experience, and susceptible of the stration '-it is adapted to the existing lized society, and accommodated to the prejudices by which that society is fine, 'it interferes with no starcholding and it offends no prejudice of the vocate of slaveholding principles'!colonize in Africa, all free colored are now or may hereafter be in the l and such slaves as may be manue purpose, and thus in some distant age, by ual process, to effect the overthrow of consent of the masters. Now, no one so dity and cruelty, the rottenness and in of the colonization scheme more clea Jav, as his masterly work on that su demonstrates; yet, when he comes to dy for War, his vision at once grows di gives place to unbelief, his mode of reform changed, his prescription is only the accy, and not the catholicon of principle ects and statistics are concerned, the - is valuable as a work of reference; bu reformatory character, it is worthless, surd. The art of blowing hot and cold with breath-of turning somersets and changing of mixing principle with policy, and pu ruption-is one that should never be st former. It is among the 'black arts,' and t be religiously eschewed. We are the more to find Judge Jay occupied in this vain drive War from the world by a conver the magic of a treaty-by omitting to d fountain which is continually sending forth waters-by giving disturbance to no man's ble air of satisfaction and triumph, to the forms which have been effected in the we humblest instrumentalities, in consequer adherence to principle, ' whether men would whether they would forbear.' The first paris

his book is in the following words: "Moral as well as political revolutions quently owed their origin to causes, and been plished by agencies, which, to human vision, utterly powerless."

He then proceeds to sustain this assertion ference to the Saviour and his apostles the Augustinian friar '-to the six Quakers wi the first to meet in London, on the 7th of Ju to consider what steps they should take for and liberation of the negro slaves in the West and for the discouragement of the slave trade coast of Africa '-to the Temperance ! wonderfully achieved, at home and abro perceive no pertinency in these illus Judge Jay is prepared to walk in the fool those who have 'turned the world upside The Saviour laid the axe at the root of the it Judge would not have the tree even shaken wind of moral agitation. The former excit and brought himself to an ignominious and end, by his manner of carrying on reform-and his apostles ;-the latter would suppress the war by a process that will not excite alarm sition, or shock any prejudice, or interfere " passions and propensities of mankind!! Luche all Europe by his earthquake movements, a an open issue with the Pope ;-the Judge the chain the devil by a treaty of peace, in the most manner-to induce nations, by the substitution cy for principle, to beat their swords into shares, and their spears into pruning books cause of Temperance has advanced through m position and great excitement;-the cause the Judge would have conducted in a way the ' interfere with no military preparations,' and no commution! Such incoherency is mar such blindness lamentable-such wisdom that is " foolishness with God."

We affirm that the instances quoted by Judge in support of his impotent plan, are not in poil we cannot allow him to quote them as ene precedents to any who are building on the not on the solid rock. What is War? It is a 22 sal passion—the leviathan of wrath. It is con surate with human selfishness, which covers -with sin, in which all nations are deeply is -with pride and ambition, which curse the race. ' War,' says the Judge, 'still extends his b sceptre over the nations of the earth, and is still de ing countless multitudes to wretchedness and slat ter.' He asks, whether it is not an avil under si humanity is groaning, as great, as universal, and as surmountable as the slave trade, or inter

But the slave trade has not been surmou this allusion to it is highly instructive, in this ion. The 'treaty-making' remedy has been tried enough, and found to be utterly worthless. Nothing will over destroy that trade, so long as slave market are tolerated in this and other countries. What is

ligent and accompublic, conveys i uition in which join in the regret guished writer, the Mr. and Mrs. Ch titable for them civilities which t wis the wish of is not far distant plique spot of sla cognize in due fo Mr. GARRISON : DEAR SIR-T

I was most anxi n to his honored frome distingu ersal emane boston; and the Yesterday, I is beacy, the Preside thous and disting Mr. Chapma Stred for his re parture, though 1 am not, Sir, prompt departur

testimony c s of y r soc very. Many the Massacin iments the ch they had Ithanks for ye the testimon

received h he shall nev defenders of a persevera lost ardent uplishment profit with e you the ass (Nig

done for the suppression of intemperance?

guther, that War is a monster. We

and ask- Canst thou draw out leviathan

ok! or his tongue with a cord which the

12! Wil he make a covenant with thee?-

take him for a servant for ever?' Know

breath kindleth coals, and a flame goeth out

in; his heart is as firm as a stone-yes, as

hing of a spear. Bravely does the Judge

I we not rise in resistance to this remore

and may we not hope at least to curb his

we do not overturn his throne ? Shall we

mign has endured?' O, it is animating to

the effort, in remembering how many

exhibition of moral courage! And O,

ng to see how quickly it becomes trans

poral imbecility' If there is but a stee

line to the ridiculous,' there is no greater

esistance to this remorseless tyrant?'-

dea! 1st. By 'interfering with no milita-

any supposed reformation in the passions selies of mankind! 3d. By acting upon

the serious to the ludicrous. 'Shall we

24. By adopting a plan that is ' not

ples of national policy! 4th. By

mable alarm ! Tre

a for preserving peace that will shock

Thus does the lion rour as gently

of the nightingale. To think that

should write in this delusive strain-

a Jay should be led into such glaring in

with his eyes wide open! What else

the locts which protect (?) our barbors to the world that the United States

what then? Is a standing army in accord

bristanity? Is a navy a gospel instrumer

fors the safeguards of a christian nation

is are answered in the affirmative

claim against war? If in the negative

sot openly assail all this horrible engine

begging the question to assume, the

to 'new vigor' by the fearless promul

te effect is not only possible, but quit

the devil is wont to come down in great

when he knows his time is short. It is

nadom is attacked, openly and buildly.

ers his informal forces, and raises the

e pit. The objections which Judge Jay

and preaching radical reform on the subje

surlar to those which northern pro-slave

inst the anti-slavery movement. It do

slaveholding devices, 'to disband' he

, to dismiss her patrol, to break the fet

again establish slavery on her soil,

upon the fruits of unrequited labor, mu

avigorate her slaveholding prejudices

e progress of emancipation. Indeed, al

ve been frequently accused of increasing

more intolerable; and there can be

in some cases, this result has fol-

red, and their contents given to the

have been immolated upon the altar o

solders have been thrown into paror

and terror-presses have been repeatedly

heir advocacy of equal rights-and n

raffleting events have taken place, in

of anti-slavery 'agitation.' Yet for non

As an abolitionist, Judge Jay washes h

te one jot, in order to allay the storm,

nev: nor is he disposed to yield on

se he clearly perceives that though, for

lerable, and the country thrown into

te, by his efforts in favor of immediate

rinciples of justice. These outrages

aly incidental evils-grievous but una-

nd infallible indications of the speedy

wing letter from INGINAC, the able, intel-

infaccomplished Secretary of the Haitian Re-

enveys in very flattering terms the high esti-

which the labors of American abolitionists

dly President Boyen and himself. We

gret so strongly expressed by the distin-

Mrs. Chapman in Haiti, rendered it imprac-

em to receive that attention and tho

which they so justly deserved, and which it

wish of the Unitian authorities to bestow

We will only add, that we trust the day

ant when this country, purged from the

of slavery, will fully, freely, joyfully re-

PORT AS PRINCE, April 1, 1842.

"-The letter of the 19th of February,

you have bonored me, has been received.

ured and philanthropic wife, by a reunion

, that they leave to-morrow evening for

y. I had also an interview with his Excel-

President; and in speaking of these illus

istinguished travellers, he intimated a dis-

eive them on the following Monday pman's health compelling him to take

the only immediate opportunity which

is teturn, I sought in vain to delay his de-

ough he expressed great regret at the ne-

s, Sir, the only one who grieve at the too

re of your bonored compatriots, to should have been so happy to offer a bril-

my of our gratitude for the generous ef-

our societies for the complete abolition of

Many distinguished Haitians feel the same

you to express my gratitude to the members

scausetts Anti-Slavery Society, for the

s they make me, and the present of books

ncy, the President of Haiti, feels sensi

ved his Excellency's order to assure you.

es of the cause which you have espoused

dent promoters of all wise measures for the

es of esteem of abolitionists; and I

er cease to be one of the most zeal-

fance worthy of all culogy, and one of

ey had the goodness to send. Receive, also,

s for your own obliging letter.

thus my purpose was defeated.

ipation, when I learned with great re-

stinguished friends, devoted to the cause of

untryman, Mr. Chapman, as well

saxious to give a suitable reception to

n due form the independence of Haiti.

et, that the unexpectedly brief sojourn of

Islavery. Why does he not thus see, rea-

etter from the Secretary of the Haitian Re-

public.

and feel in relation to War?

ne the condition of the slave may be ren-

f the land-the right of petition and free

ve trampled upon law and decene

ness of the slaves, and of making the

Never have such acts of slaveholding

been witnessed in this country as sinc

tion excitement.' The mails

of to proclaim to the world that she

neiples of peace? That this migh

take arms to repel invasion, or to , would only quicken into new vig

ishand the army, to sell the

and excite no reasonable alarm " Tre

and brass as rotten wood, and laugheth

piece of the nether millstone; he esteeme

lism not done?

ATO PRIL 29, 18

the First,

ward man, His plan

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ostles-to Luthe Quakers who wer 7th of July, 178 take for the n the West India slave trade on to nce reformation abroad. But we Hustrations, unles n the fuotsteps rld upside dow: of the tree :-the nious and dreadfa eform—and so dis press the spirit of e alarm or oppo-interfore with the d!! Luther shock

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not in point, and on the sand, an is covers the globe deeply involved curso the human xtends his bloody and is still doom dness and slaugh avil under which niversal, and yet r intemperance mounted, though e, in this connec

s been tried long tiless. Nothing as slave markets tries. What has

6th empressement, Sir, by this occasion, t crance of my high consideration. B. INGINAC.

ent of this great work.

Middlesex Co. A. S. Society.

The regular quarterly meeting of this Society held in the Baptist meeting house, in Lexington, on Tuesday, April 26, 1842-Dr. Farnsworth, the President, in the chair. A business committee, consisting of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, J. N. T. Tucker and Cyrus Pierce, was chosen, which subsequently reported the following resolutions for the consideration of the meet

Whereas, by a recent decision of the Sup-Court of the United States, slavery has been declared o be co-existent with the American soil, and southern slaveholders are authorised to seize and harry in to bondage, without a jury trial, any of the inhabitants of the free States whom they may choose to claim as their slaves;

And whereas this decision is the supreme law of And whereas, by this decision, no safeguard is left

Resolved, That for the North any longer to continmess of pottage, and to be guilty of a sinful participation in a system that is unequalled in pollution, robhery and impiety.

North and the South is called for by every principle fjustice, humanity, liberty and religion.

Resolved, That it is a mackery for northern representatives to remain on the floor of Congress, so long and to enjoy equality of rights; and that they ought to return to their constituents, whom they are unable to represent, and whose rights in their porsons are

Resolved. That in the manner in which the present House of Representatives have treated John Quincy are counted as property in the basis of representation Adams of Massachusetts, and J. R. Giddings of Ohio, To be sure, they are called 'persons.' What of that we see another proof how entirely we hold the right of petition and freedom of speech at the caprice of the slaveholders of this Union; and also that God has bound up indissolubly together the liberty of the col-

Resolved, That we cherish, with the deepest gratitude, the names of Messrs. Adams and Giddings for their noble assertion of these priceless rights; and TO DISSOLVE THE UNION, OR ABOLISH yet, standing on the sacred soil of Lexington, it is SLAYERY. The Union is a roluntary compact. Evhonored privileges should be a ground of gratitude in the sixty-sixth year of American independence.

Resolved, That until the professed christian churchs in our land are reclaimed from their apostacy-at least so far as to denonnce, unequivocally, the sin of hold the slaves in chains till their oppressors see fit slaveholding, and to dea! with slaveholders as they to let them go? He cannot, any more than he can are wont to do with other flagrant offenders-it will become or remain a member of a church pledged to e impossible to effect any thing favorable to abolition by political organizations.

Resolved, That this Society would earnestly urge pon its members and friends to attend, as far as pracnoney, the approaching anniversary of the American nises to be transcendently important and interesting, faithful and true in the anti-slavery host.

These resolutions elicited a most serious, animated Phillips and Wm Lloyd Garrison of Boston, Samuel J. May of South Scituate, C. L. Remond of Salem, Frederick Douglas of New-Bedford, J. N. T. Tucker, S. C. Wheeler and Hall of Groton, Wiley of Stone ham, Pierce of Lexington, Stillman Lothrop of Cambridgeport, and others participated. All the resolutions were adopted unanimously, excepting those re-Lexington, Wheeler of Groton, and Wiley of Stonehans in order that more time might be allowed for the consideration of so grave a subject. A large majority of the meeting, however, felt prepared to adopt the resolutions, and therefore rejected the motion for of the meeting-house was passed, for granting the use of it to the Society, and the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Liberator. A most hospita ble reception was given to the delegates by Mr. Pierce, at the Normal School. The occasion was one of the deepest interest. The speeches of Mr. Phillips and Mr. May, in particular, were exceedingly imressive and eloquent, at once enlightening the unwhich there has been a deeper baptism of the

the Union between Liberty and Slavery! Startling and st. rn—the Northern winds shall bear it Over Potomae to St. Mary's wave, And buried Freedom shall awake to hear it,

Within her grave. In the evening, a lecture to a highly respectable audience was delivered by C. L. Remond, with the happiest effect.

To the Abelitionists of New-England! ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE,

Boston, April 27, 1842.

My object, in now addressing you, is to urge upon you the unspeakable importance of an overwhelming attendance at the anniversary of the American Auti-Slavery Society, to be held in New-York on the 10th of May next, and to entreat your co-operation in se-

euring this object.

In order to secure the presence of a large number of individuals from New-England, an arrangement has been made with the Providence Rail-Road and the Steamboat Companies, by which passengers will be taken from this city to New-York, and returned, for the low price of two dollars each way. From Providence to New-York, the fare will be one dollar, and for way passengers between this city and Providence, it will bear the usual proportion to the above rate.

the future prosperity and even to the existence of the parent Society, of a full attendance of courageous, devoted, clear-sighted friends of liberty—when we look at the present condition of our country, the northern States striving to arrest the tide of southern aggression, so long submitted to—the tremendous forward to prate of the evils of war, and the blessings of peace, why, up with him to the lamp-post. His plantathropy makes him a traitor. Wars will not cease till men become good Christians; and, till they cease, men cannot be good Christians without now and then doing battle for justice, for country, or for humanity. War is one of the rights of humanity.

- Boston Quarterly Review for April. struggle between principle and policy now going on- On second thought, I am not so sure of the democratical second throught. shall we heritate a moment to throw the weight of our influence into the scale of right? Shall we be absent the scale of right? Shall we be absent the scale of right? from the field at such a crisis, when our presence is er than living or dying a slave, is anti-republican in imperiously demanded, in order to secure the victory? the highest degree. What would become of the The cause of human freedom depends, in a great 'Model Republic,' if these incendiary doctrines should measure, upon the action of its friends at the present prevail? He should qualify his substantive 'slave, ime. Let us then rally, take sweet counsel together, and, relying upon the justice of our cause and the as

energy in our glorious work. To Good board has been secured by our New-York Friends, for the delegates, at 50 cents a day .

means in your power. Tickets are to be obtained at the anti-slavery office,

The only Alternative---Dissolution of the Union, or the Abolition of Slavery. PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1842. Mr BEOTUFE .

If there is any pledge, expressed or implied, in the Federal Union, this is one-that the Union shall support slavery as long as the slaveholders wish. Till he slave States see fit to abolish the system, the whole Union, and each and every member of it, is pledged to sustain it. (1) By suppressing every at empt of the slaves to free themselves by an appear o arms. (2) By returning runaway slaves. Allowing slaves to be represented as goods and chattels in Congress (4) By protecting the inter-State slave trade. Whatever construction may be given to he Constitution by some who are desirous to save hat instrument from so foul a blot, it is beyond all question that, according to the intention of the fra ners, according to the uniform interpretation of Confor northern men, northern rights, or northern liberty; gress and of the Supreme Court, and according to the general sentiment of the nation, the Union is pledged o the support of slavery in each of these woys. It ue in alliance with the South, is basely to consent to the slaves strike for liberty, the Union is pledged to wear the yoke of slavery, to sell their birthright tor a suppress insurrections, and protect from domestic violence '-1 e. to protect the slaveholders from all violence 'from their slaves, and to put down all 'inurrections ' of slaves against the wrongs and outrages Resolved, That a repeal of the Union between the of the slaveholders. If the slaves run for liberty, the Union is pledged to head them, and drive them back as 'fagitives from labor.' It would not have done to have said, fugitives from whips, chains, injustice and oppression. Oh, no! 'Fugitives from LABOR,' is the they are not allowed to exercise freedom of speech, angry, vengeance-breathing, savage bark of the twond to enjoy equality of rights; and that they ought legged blood-hounds. The Union is pledged to prothe kind of property concerned. Half of the States tect the trade between the States, with wish to trade in 'slaves and the souls of men.' Union says, . You shall be protected in it. Slaves The framers of the compact knew that ' persons' was to mean property as applied to slaves, till slaveholders should see fit to make it mean something else.

It is indisputable, therefore, that the Union, an each and every member of the Union, is pledged to support slavery, so long as slaveholders need it. only way to escape this most atrocious position is with shame we find that the assertion of such time- ery member of it becomes soby his own consent. He voluntarily and willingly enters it, and pledges himself to support the foul system. How can any man, whose soul is baptized into anti-slavery, become or remain a member of that Union, and stand pledged to the support of slavery.

Slaveholders feel their power. They know, and every body knows, that when the Union was formed, it was pledged to support the African slave trade icable, even if it be at a considerable cost of time and twenty years, and slavery as long as slaveholders wished. No wonder they have robbed the mail, im Anti-Slavery Society in New-York, as one which pro- prisoned northern seamen, lyuched abolitionists, of fered rewards for kidnapping and murder, denied the and which demands the assembling together, on that right of petition, bankrupted the North and the naoccasion, of an overwhelming number of the most tion, insulted and brow-beat the North, and sets their reel upon our necks. They must do these things to naintain slavery; and as the Union is pledged to and highly interesting discussion, in which Wendell port them in holding slaves, they naturally conclude it is bound to sustain them in all that is necessary to

But a crisis is now come. An issue is now openly nade, which abolitionists virtually made in their out set, and which they ought to have made distinctly and formally. We ought to have laid before the slaveholders, long ago, this alternative. You must lating to a repeal of the Union between the North and abolish slavery, or we shall dissolve the Union. Thus the South, the postponement of which, to the next far the Union, or rather the make believe Union bemeeting of the Society, was advocated by Pierce of tween the North and South, between Liberty and Slavery, has been a curse to the North, a curse to Civilization, and a curse to humanity. It has proved a Union to enslave the North, and to wage war upon human rights. This piratical Union (for it is so, according to the decision of Congress) is now being unpostponement. A vote of thanks to the proprietors derstood. The North has idolized it, but the people now see that they have worshipped a demon that is about to devour them.

Thousands in Pennsylvania have made up, and an naking up their minds to the alternative of a dissolution of the Union, or the abolition of slavery. DIS-SOLUTION, or ABOLITION, is discussed in kitchens, in parlors, in stages, cars, steamboats; in lyce ums, in anti-slavery meetings, in stores, in the street derstanding, convincing the judgment, and thrilling in counting-rooms and reading-rooms, and on exthe heart. We have seldom attended a meeting at change. Be assured, thousands of petitions will, before one year closes, go up to Congress, bearing the The day was stormy, and the number of delegates not only and final alternative to the South-DISSOLU. every one who knows them must acknowledge so numerous on that account; but various towns were TION or ABOLITION. This I say from what I represented, and those who were present (both men have seen of the temper of the people in Vermont, and women) were among the most faithful and en- New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsyllightened in the anti-slavery ranks. From the plains vania, and Ohio, during the past year. Thousands, of Lexington a voice has gone forth for the Repeal of beside abolitionists, begin to see that the Union has been to the North only a source of taxation and bankruptey, to support slavery -of insult and intolerable oppression -- of war and outrage upon Indians-- of expense, vexation and abuse; and all to sustain slavery Now the North is beginning to arouse up, and to make a right and effectual issue with the South, and to say - Release us from all support of slavery, or we dissalre the Union.' Let it then be the anti-slavery watchword-DISSOLUTION, or ABOLITION. H. C. WRIGHT.

A Precious Morsel.

The following is the notice of the work on Peace, by. William Jay, which was commented upon in our last number, (and also in the present number,) from the last Boston Quarterly Review, and from the hand, doubtless, of its reverend editor, Orestes A. Brownson. I do not know when I have me with such an amount of democratic piety and patriot ie fervor in so small a space. It is the very quintes sence of modern Christianity and republicanism. It is the American State and Church in little. Hear his gracious words:

War and Peace, & c. By William Jay.—A book possibly written by a well meaning man, for a praise-worthy object; but by a man who, if he believe in The train will start from the rail-road depot, in this city, at 4 o'slock, P. M. on Monday, the 9th of May, and returning, we shall leave New-York on Friday, P. M. arriving in Boston early Saturday morning.

So favorable an opportunity for visiting New-York city will not be again presented, to say nothing of the importance of the topics to be proposed for consideration. When, too, we reflect upon the importance to the faure prosnerity and even to the existence of the could be basished for the evils of war; but there are greater evils. It is better to fight, to kill, or be killed, on the battle-field, than to live or die a slave. He who will not fight for freedom, for justice, country, homanity, in words, and in deeds, too, should be banished from society; and it, when his country is threatened with a war, and has need of the whole martial support of her citizens, he came forward to prate of the evils of war, and the blessings of peace, why, up with him to the lamp-post. His

by an erratum in the next number, with the adjective ' white,' which would put all to rights again. Other sistance of the Most High, go forward with renewed wise, what becomes of the 'Creole case,' one of the very causes of war, which seems likely to call fo "the martial support of our citizens," and which, as Sir Lucious O'Trigger says in the play,' 'is a very I entreat you to give your personal attendance, and pretty quarrel as it stands,' if it be true that he wh to aid in procuring the presence of others, by all the will not fight for freedom, justice, &c. 'should be banished from society.' But perhaps he means tha those particular combatants should be benished to L No. 25, Cornhill, Boston, where you are requested to give immediate notice in relation to the number who all men to fight, kill, and be killed, for these things may be expected to attend from your vicinity.

Truly yours,

J. A. COLLINS.

I can tell him and his Southern subscribers, that he is doing more to incite the slaves to bloody in-

surrections than all the 'technical' abolitionists well as the expression is caused by their false notions who have talked or written for the last ten years of honor And if his doctrine be true, it seems as if the reverend reviewer would cut rather a sorry figure giving his 'martial support' with musket and knapsack to his beloved country in a quarrel turning on the denial of this very right of bloody resistance to slavery. length of time, the position of this establishment-its But I must say, that I know of no man who would be less likely to be inconvenienced by any such unforobligations to the citizens of this Commonweal, h, unate slip of the pen, than our reviewer, for his powhether white or colored-and contrasting them with litical and religious course for the few last years has the overbearing, tyrannical spirit of the conductors, shown him to possess a comfortable alacrity in chang- superinten ants and servants, I have come to the con ng his opinions, seldom surpassed in history, and which must be a valuable characteristic in these siderations, that the multiplying abuses of the latter changing times. His mode of locomotion, indeed, class, especially, have become an evil deserving of imhas reemed to consist of a succession of sumersets, attracting notice and admiration not so much by the of their friends, and the appeals and expostulations of speed of his progress, as by the agility and grace of he will come out in the July number a flaming non- then, as disinterested members of society, we are call-

by 'priestly parasite or lynching lawyer,' north or ruling principle with them, but monopoly and profit the amount of the article? At a time when the coun- been delegated to trample under foot the unquestion What may be be suffered to do? depth. It looks as if there were something worse and that is, the Christianity and republicanism of Orestes A. Brownson! If he really entertains the opinions expressed in that article, and would act them at if he could, a subject of Mehemet Ali or of Nicholas of Russia-aye, or the very plantation slave himself-would make an ill exchange of his thraldom for such a liberty as this democratic radical would give

John C. Park and 'The Creoles.'

I noticed, in the report of a speech made by Mr. John C. Park, of Boston, in the Massachusetts Legislature, (see Liberator, Feb. 25th,) the following state-

'The mixed blood is deprayed, the intellect is in ferior, while the animal passions are strengthened. The Creoles in New-Orleans are full of the fiercest assions, so that the exclamation, 'Beware! I is almost proverbia ot Creale blood in my veins! denote bitterly revengeful feelings."

I am surprised at the gentleman's shameful ignance of the true state of society in New-Orleans He has taken pains to inform himself. Almost any abolitionist can set him right on some points. He says the mixed blood is depraved.' Does he mean b this, that quick and sharp intellect for which they are noted? True, they are passionate and fiery; the nearer they approach the whites, the more the animal passions are quickened; but they are not revengeful-they possess none of the Spanish traits of character, any farther than the mixture contains Spanthe gentleness and patience of the negro, when not excited to passion. Like the other natives of Louisiana, they possess a 'melee' of French and English character, lacking in that strength of intellect, and depth of feeling and judgment, which are such essential traits in Yankee character; but that they are more quick of apprehension, and susceptible in their feelings

•very one who knows them must acknowledge; and t'ie temperament called in Yankee parlance bright, in southern 'smart,' is said by some to be possessed by the 'quatre-unes' in a higher degree than by the whites or negroes 'Set a yellow boy to bunt for a thing,' is a common expression denoting their ingepuity and quickness in resorting to expedients.

But the grossest ignorance is contained in the sentence, 'I have got Creole blood in my veins,' &c Dues the gentleman not know what 'a Creole ' is Has it any thing to do with mixed blood? If he does not know, the following anecdote may serve to enlighten him. A gentleman from New-England, re-siding in Louisiana, had married a beautiful and accomplished young lady, a native of the State, and from one of the first families. He wrote to his father's family, that he should visit them the ensuing summer, and bring his 'Creole wife,' adding, 'she is a smart little thing,' and ' handsome as a picture.' He soon received an answer, stating that they were much troubled at his course in marrying a negro; they never had a thought that their son would have done this: and much pleasure as it would give them to see him, still they could not receive as a daughter his heart, but come with us in one of our frequent visits Creole wife.' Their alarm was so curious and un founded, that though he hastened, as became a dutiful son, to disabuse their minds, still he could not for. cause of freedom, or of the desecration of America a bear relating the anecdote among his acquaintances, and joining with them in a hearty laugh at the expense of the northerners. Surely, the jovial ones of his name to the IRISH ADDRESS, not in a corner, but the South will have another laugh, if they should at the head of the sixty thousand-not as DANIEL chance to light on Mr. Park's speech. I would add, O'Connell only, but as dember of Parliament for that I heard the gentleman relate this anecdote; and the Counties of Kildare and Cork, and Lord Mayor of I have spent many a pleasant hour in company with him and his 'Creole' wife, at their own charming cot- which Father MATHEW walked into my house, and tage, embosomed in myrtle and multiflora, near where Mississippi rolls its majestic wave; and she is as pure could they, moreover, come into our crowded meetin her blood-as fair in her complexion-as refined in ings at the Royal Exchange, and hear the burst of ap her manners—as gentle in her disposition—indeed, as plause which even the mention of anti-slavery calls

with English or American. The mixtures of whites the especial champions of equal, universal liberty! Creole blood,' &c. means the same as 'I am a south- serve to be printed in letters of gold : erner, or, 'I came from the South,' and is tantamount to, 'I am a slaveholder.' I am born to command.' 'Take care how you insult me—a southernoer will not bear an insult.' It rather denotes passion
than revenge; for one who has uttered it will, two
minutes after, be as much your friend as before. It is
common among the white people, and the feeling as

March 7th, 1842.

MR. EDITOR: Having canvassed in my mind, for a considerable

usion, independent of all anti-slavery or party co nediate remedy; and if the arguments and petitions the persecuted against these insulting and greivous ible that deprivations have failed to influence this corp ed upon to have recourse to some more effectual ex There is a degree of absurdity mixed up with the pedient for the abolition of slavery on the Eastern trocity of the sentiments contained in this article, that rail-road; and particularly so since the corporation perhaps qualifies more than it should the horror it have proved, beyond dispute or cavil, that neither should excite. But of all the sentiments ever uttered convenience, accommodation, nor improvement is the south of the Potomac, there has never been any that exceed those that it expresses. It is the very concentration of Jacobinism in its most odious form. The favor, and profit, and countenance, we are extending amp-post is truly the emblem of such a patriotism by travelling in their carriages. Have the citizens of and such a democracy as this. The guillotine is too Massachusetts authorized the Eastern rail-road corcomplicated a machine-requiring some show of Law poration to act as their guardians, and the selectors of to set it in motion-to represent it justly. What is their company? For one I answer, no! Have they try is likely to be involved in war, a citizen sees fit to publish his views on the horrors of war, and the blessings of peace, and to endeavor to point out a themselves and the town by their absurd as well a way by which the one may be avoided, and the other cruel regulations, we are not obliged to submit to secured. And it probably appeared to the author that them by our patronage. Why, sir, but a few days the present crisis of affairs was the very fittest time for since, C. Lenox Remond was returning home from the his interposition. This is his crime. And what is country, and on going into the office in Boston, was the sentence of his judge? In the true spirit of a met by Daniel H. Johnson, of Salem, and taunted with Jacobin in the bloodiest days of the French revoluion, he exclaims, ' a la lanterne!' He is a traitor! islature; and was also accused of telling a d--d lie Hang him on the next lamp-post! If a man is to be the afternoon he addressed the committee in the Rephurried to the lamp-post in this summary manner for resentatives' Hall, by stating that colored persons could saying this, for what may be not receive the same not ride in the 'paddy car,' so called-the price being doom? What opinions thay he be permitted to utter? 12 1 2 cents less than the car put on for their special And yet this man benefit. Mr. Remond answered him very civilly, that, prates about 'freedom, justice and humanity !' And if he mi-stated the case, it was unintentional, he have he is a special Christian, too, it seems, and withal, a ling been so informed. Since that time, however, Mr ninister of the gospel! I do not know but that I be- Remond, on going to Boston, applied to the Salem lied the republicanism and Christianity of America, office for a ticket to ride in the Irish car, and was told when I said that this article was their exponent. It by Mr. Sufford, the clerk, that it was against his oreems as if there were in the lowest deep a yet lower ders to sell colored persons tickets for that car. I relate this circumstance, that the public may judg than the republicanism and Christianity of America- which of the two gentlemen deserves to be branded as a liar, Mr. Remond or Mr. Johnson. This state of things is unworthy any well-regulated

mmunity : and if there was the semblance of justice in public opinion towards this proscribed portion of our countrymen, such repeated insults would not be suffered to pass with such impunity

And now, since the Eastern rail-road route is not over popular, or likely to be so. I would suggest the propriety of consulting the proprietors of the road, bridges and hotels between Boston and Portland, and a company induced to put stages, with careful drivers and good horses, on the route, and they cannot fail to be sustained, and pay interest equal to that of the railroad. There are friends of order and justice enough travelling from the different places to make the prop osition worthy the attention of the parties menti in the foregoing; and the difference of time from Sa lem to Boston is not worth the mention, if the walk from the station into Washington street is considered and those persons having parcels or trunks who are obliged to ride, will perceive there is little or no dif

ference in expense by stage.

LIBERTE TOUTE ENTIERE. Salem, April 9th, 1842.

The Boston Pilot and the Irish Address

In the last number of the P.lot, we find the follow ing characteristic paragraph:

The 'LIBERATOR,' of this week, under a ption, announces the receipt from Richard Allen, of a thousand additional names to that signal abolition failure, the 'Irish Address.' We should like to know, Mr. Lib., if this Allen is not that devoted lover of lib-

In what particular the Irish Address, with its strong and noble array of signatures, is a 'signal abolition failure,' we are left to guess. If the cowardly and treacherous conductors of that pro-slavery journal mean to assert, by this language, that the Address has failed to call forth a hearty response from the Irish residents in this country, we have only to by that it is the proclamation of a most disgraceful fact; and they are only glorying in their shame. The sneer of the Pilot at this Allen'-one of the noblest philanthropists and truest friends to her dearest rights and interests that Ireland has ever produced-is perfectly in character Why does not the Pilot quote the language used by Mr. Allen in the letter to which it refers? Here is an extract from another letter received by us from him by the last arrival, which that paper may also lay before its readers : 'It is a vain attempt to gainsay the fact, that the

Irish here detest slavery-and particularly American slavery. Oh! could such grovellers as those of your enthusiasts about frish repeal, who, nevertheless, cherish despotism in the lowest depths of their to O'CONNELL, and see his full, beaming, and cordial face warmly welcoming us when we speak of the the footstool of slavery,-could they have seen the vigor with which he snatched the pen, and endorsed Dublin,-could they have seen the cordiality with laid down the roll with his own name attached to it,-*spirituelle, as Mr. Park himself could desire. forth,—could they mark the similar demonstration.

The truth is, the name * Creole ' was first applied with which it is received in the Repeal meetings, or by the French, to those born in the colonies. Loui- the readiness with which Repealers sign and obtain isana and Mississippi being originally a French colony, the natives were, of course, called Creoles; and say, the writers in the Boston Pilot or Morning Post, the name continued to be applied to all born in the or their slavery-loxing fellows, witness these and the territory formerly known as Louisiana, even after it thousand other anti-slavery evidences to be seen and became American States, though it properly belonged felt in Ireland, they would learn that, in attacking the only to the descendants of the French settlers. They Irish anti-slavery character, they had embarked in a take a pride in calling themselves 'Creoles,' as we sinking vessel, and that if they had any regard for do in calling ourselves 'Yankees.' Very five of the character or for consistency, they would fly from such Creoles' have fair complexions, light hair, and blue a base prostitution of the spirit of liberty as they have eyes, like the natives of the northern States, but their already been guilty of, and endeavor to make the best blood is as pure as any, excepting mixtures of French restitution in their power, by being from henceforth

and negroes are called ' mulattoes,' ' yellow people,' We also advise the Pilot to publish the following or 'quatre-unes.' There are 'Creole negroes, 'Cre- excellent letter which was read at a recent meeting of ole horses,' and 'Creole hogs,' denoting those of a the Irish Repeal Association in Dublin; but the edistock which has been a long time in the State, or con- tors of that venal print are unable to appreciate the tains some French blood. The expression, 'I have noble sentiments which it expresses, and which de-

TO THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

have that manly feeling in our hearts which makes us know that it is our right to be allowed to legislate for ourselves. We shall not be content so long as that right is withheld from us. We are loyal and peaceful subjects; we only ask of our English fellow-subjects, those rights which they cannot in justice any longer refuse to concede to us. As lovers of liberty, civil and religious, we receive with grateful feelings the sympathy of that portion of the American people who support those toole principles in deed, as well as in word; but we reject all sympathy and assistance from the slave-dealers, or men-dealers, in that land.—No support such as true lovers of freedom ought to uccept, can proceed from such polluted sources.

We find, from history, that men have often fought for victory under the banners of liberty, when they had none of the true principle in their heart. Let us, friends and brethren, avoid that great error—let us prove to the world that we labor for that liberty to which 'all men are alike entitled'—let us reject the summathy of all American slave content it is a summathy of all American slave contents it is a summathy of all American slave contents it is a summathy of all American slave contents.

prove to the world that we labor for that liberty to which 'all men are alike entitled'—let us reject the sympathy of all American slave owners—it is not honestly obtained. We cannot accept it without a lovering of the standard of freedom. These, brother repealers, are our sentiments; we wish to publish them to the world. We hope they are the sentiments of every true Irishman at home and abroad.

Dublin, 10th March, 1842.

Let the Pilot go on, if it will, in its career of infaay-let it scoff at Daniel O'Connell and Father Mathew, for being the friends of impartial liberty for all mankind-let it join with southern robbers and tyrants in denouncing the advocates of immediate emancipation as fanaties and madmen-verily, it has its re-

N. B. Up to this hour, neither of the Irish papers in Boston has deigned to publish the Irish Address in its columns, though several weeks ago, at a request made by a member of the Massachusetts A. S. Board in behalf of the same, both of them promised to do so

A SOUTHERN PROPOSITION. Mr. Botts, of Virgin ia, has promised on the floor of Congress, that if the abolitionists of the North will disband their societies, and cease to carry on their operations against slavery, the South will agree not to annex Texas to the Union! Our reply, in the first place, is, that no reliance is to be placed on the promises of tyrants, and therefore we are not disposed to make any bargain with them. Secondly, that the anti-slavery movement cannot be abandoned on any pretext whatever, without apostacy from God and Liberty, and therefore it must be carried on until the last vestige of slavery be swept away. Thirdly, that the annexation of Texas will be the termination of the American Union, and therefore the South will have more to less than to gain by it.

JOSEPH STURGE. We have placed on your first page, an account of the schism among the abolitionists in the United States, from the pen of Joseph STURGE, of England. The comments that we intended to append to it must be deferred till another number. It will amuse very many of our readers. We hope it will be read attentively.

Among the articles intended for our present number, which have been excluded by a pressure of other matter, is a most interesting letter from our esteemed Dublin friend, RICHARD D. WEBB, giving some particulars respecting the late Anti-Slavery Con vention in Paris: and also an epistle from RICHARD ALLEN, an extract from which is given in another We have also nomerous communications on file, which we shall endeavor to lay before our readers without any unnecessary delay.

For a specimen of almost unparalleled ferocity, enmo and blackguardism, see the article respecting the venerable ADAMS, in our ' Refuge of Oppression, copied from the editorial columns of that diabolically democratic' journal, the Washington Globe.

TT Cyrus M. Burleigh, of Plainfield, Ct. is duly authorized to act as agent for the Liberator.

Trial for Libel.

The Lowell Courier of the 20th contains a full report of a trial for libel, which had been going on for several days in the Supreme Judicial Court at that place. The action was brought by Mr. Butterfield, a taverakeeper in Littleton, against the officers of an anti-slavery meeting, at which certain resolutions were passed. It appeared in evidence that Butterfield had changed an exorbitant price to Messrs. J. A. Collins and C. L. Remond, for horse-keeping, on the ground of their being anti-slavery agents, 'going about begging money for the niggers.'

The libel was a resolution passed at a public meeting of the Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society in Littleton, January 8th, 1842, and is in the following words:

words:

Resolved, That we, as abolitionists, caution all lovers of liberty and freedom, far and near, to avoid the public house kept by Mr. Butterfield, on Littleton Common, as they would avoid any known public im-

and the court room on Tuesday was filled with spec-tators. The case was very ably conducted on both

tators. The case was very ably conducted on both sides. Messrs. Franklin Dexter, Thomas Hopkinson, and Bradford Russell, for defendants, and Messrs. Farley, of Groton, and J. G. Abbott, of Lowell, for the plaintiff. The case was given to the jury on Monday night. They did not agree until 4 o'cleck on Tuesday morning. When the court opened in the morning, the verdiet was announced, which gives to the plaintiff one handred and fifty dollars damages. There is a suit yet pending which grew out of this affair.

Arrangements for Lectures. Boston, April 19th, 1842.

DEAR GARRISON : Will you notify the readers of the Liberator that GEORGE BRADBURN will lecture in

Northfield, Saturday and Sunday evenings, April 30th and May 1st

Springfield, on Saturday and Sunday, 7th and 8th. Greenfield, on Wednesday and Thursday, 4th and

Northampton, on Friday, 6th. FREDERICK DOUGLAS will lecture in the folwing places, viz : in Hopkinton, Friday, Hopkinton, Friday, Grafton, Saturday, Millbury, Sunday, Auburn, Monday, Oxford, Tuesday, Charlton, Wednesday, Sturbridge, Thursday, Sathlyiday, Friday, May Southbridge, Friday, Dudley, Saturday, Webster, Sunday, I shall lecture in

Woburn, on Friday evening, April 29th.
Stoneham, on Saturday and Sunday evenings, April
1th and May 1st. South Reading, Monday evening, May 2d.

J. A. COLLINS.

OF NINTH ANNUAL MEETING (1) OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the American An-it-Slavery Society, will be held in the city of New-York, by adjournment, beginning on Tuesday, the eleventh of May.

THE PUBLIC ANNIVERSARY

will be held on Tuesday morning, in the Tabernacle in Broadway, near Anthony street. Services to com-mence at 10 o'clock. The friends of liberty throughout the country are

The friends of liberty throughout the country are hereby invited to attend.

The Executive Committee earnestly call for a large representation of abolitionists, from all parts of the country. Subjects of great moment to humanity, and to every interest of the nation, will be submitted for discussion. Farmers, tradesmen, mechanics, friends, consider it your duty to overcome common obstacles, and to make sacrifices, that you may attend, and give the aid of your counsel, and the strength of your courage; consider it time usell and conomically spent, in the best of all services—that of your own nature, of the age in which you live, and of that which you will bequeath to your children! Remember, that the efficacy of auti-slavery operations for the entire year, depends greatly on the spirit and impulse of the Annual Mecting! Throw into the balance, the terrible lot of the millions of our enslaved fellow-beings; let the remembrance of their sufferings sink deep into your hearts; in the name of all that is just, and good, and merciful, we exhort you to come up and help!

By order of the Executive Committee,

WM. P. POWELL, Committees of J. S. GIBBONS, Arrangement.

THE DEVIL AND THE GROG-SELLER.

THE grog-seller sat by his bar-room fire, With his feet as high as his head, and higher-Watching the smoke, as he puffed it out, That in spiral columns curled about, Vailing his face with its fleecy fold, As lexily up from his lips it rolled, While a doubtful scent and a twilight gloom Were slowly gathered to fill the room.

To their drunken slumbers, one by one, Foolish and fuddled, his friends had gone, To wake in the morn to the drunkard's pain With a bloodshot eve and a whirling brain. Drowsily rang the watchman's cry-Past two o'clock, and a cloudy sky!' Yet the host sat wakeful still, and shook His head, and winked with a knowing look.

Ho! ho!' said he, with a chuckling tone, I knows the way that the thing is done-Twice five are ten-and another V, Two ones, two twos, and a ragged three. Make twenty-four for my well filled fob-He! he! 'tis a rayther good night's job! The fools have guzzled my brandy and wine-Much good may it do them-the cash is mine!"

And he winked again with a knowing look, And from his cigar the ashes shook-He! he! the younkers are in my net-I have them safe, and I'll fleece them yet There's Brown-what a jolly dog is he-And he swells the way that I like to see; Let him dash for a while at this reckless rate, And his farm his mine as sure as fate.

I've a mortgage now on Tompkins' lot-What a fool he was to become a sot! But it's luck to me-in a month or so I shall foreclose, and the scamp must go Zounds! won't his wife have a taking on, When she learns that his house and his lot are gone How she will blubber and sob and sigh-But business is business-and what care 12

And Gibson has murdered his child, they say-He was drunk as a fool here, yesterday And I gave him a hint as I went to fill His jug-but the brute would have his will. And the folks blame me !- why, bless their gizzards If I didn't sell, he would go to Izzard's! I've a right to engage in a lawful trade, And take my chance where there's cash to be made

If men get drunk and go home to turn Their wives out doors, 'tis their own concern -But I hate to have women come to me With their tweedle-dum and their tweedle dee, With their swollen eyes and their haggard looks, And their speeches learn'd from the temperance be With their pale, lean children-the whimpering fools Why can't they go to the public schools?

VIII. Let the hussies mind their own affairs, For never have I interfered with theirs-I will turn no customer away
Who is willing to buy and able to pay; For business is business-he! he! he! he! And he rubbed his hands in his chuckling glee ! Many a lark I have caught in my net-I have them safe-I will fleece them yet!'

He! he! he! he! 'Twas an echoed sound-Amazed, the grog-seller looked around; This side and that through the smoke peered he, But nought but the chairs could the grog-seller see "Ho! ho! ha! ha!'-with a gutteral note It seemed to come from an iron throat-And his knees they shook and his hair 'gan rise, And he opened his mouth and strained his eyes:

And lo! in a corner, dark and dim, Stood an uncouth form with an aspect grim-From his grisly head, through his snaky hair, Sprouted, of hard rough horns, a pair-And redly, his shaggy brows below, Like sulphurous flame did his small eyes glow-And his lips were curled with a sinister smile, And the smoke belched forth from his mouth the

Folded and buttoned around his breast, Was a quaint and silvery-gleaming vest; Asbestos it seemed-but we only guess Why he should fancy so cold a dress-Breeches he wore of an amber hue, From the rear of which a tail peeped through; His feet were shaped like a bullock's hoof, And the boots he wore were caloric proof.

In his hand he bore-if a hand it was, Whose fingers were shaped like a vulture's claws-A three-tined fork, and its prongs so dull Through the sockets were thrust of a grinning skull; Like a sceptre he waved it to and fro, As he softly chuckled 'ha! ha!-ho! ho! And all the while were his eyes, that burned Like sulphurious flames, on the grog-seller turned! XIII.

And how did he feel beneath that look? Why, his jaw fell down, and he shivered and shool And quivered and quaked in every limb, As an ague-fit had hold of him! And his eyes to the monster grim were glued, And his tongue was as stiff as a billet of wood; But the fiend laughed on- 'ho! ho! he! he! And swished his tail in his quiet glee.

Why, what do you fear, my friend?' he said, And nodded the horns on his grisly head -You're an ally of mine, and I love you well! In a very warm country that men call Hell, I hold my court-and I'm proud to say I have not a faithfuller fiend in pay Than you, dear Sir, for a work of evil-Mayhap you don't know me? I'm called the Devil!

Like a galvanized corpse, so pale and wan, Upstarted, instanter, that horror-struck man-And he turned up the whites of his goggle-eyes, With a look half terror and half surprise. And his tongue was loosed-but his words were few 'The Devil !- you dont- 'Yes, faith ! I do! Interrupted Old Nick- and here's the proofs-Just twig my tail, and my horns, and hoofs !

· Having come from a warmer clime below, To chat with a friend for an hour or so, And the night being somewhat chill, I think You might ask an old crony to take a drink! Now let it be strong-the clear, pure stuff-Sweetened with brimstone-a quart is enough-Stir up the mess in an iron cup, And heat by the fire till it bubbles up!

As the devil bade, so the grog seller did, Filling a flaggon with gin to the lid-And when it boiled and bubbled o'er, The fiery draught to his guest he bore Nick in a jiffy the liquor did quaff, And thanked his host with a gutteral laugh-

But faint and few were the smiles, I ween, That on the grog-seller's face were seen.

For a mortal fear was on him then, And he deemed that the ways of living men He would tread no more-that his hour had come,

And his Master too, to call him home! Thought went back to the darkened past, And shricks were heard on the wintry blast, And gliding before him, pale and dim, Were gibbering fiends and spectres grim!

'Ho! ho!' said Nick, 'tis a welcome cold You give to a friend so true and old, Who has been for years in your own employ, Running about like an errand boy. But we'll not fall out, for I clearly see You are rather afraid ('tis strange!) of me. Do you think I've come for you?-never fear; You can't be spared for a long while here!

There are hearts to break, there are souls to win From the ways of peace to the paths of sin-There are homes to be rendered desolate-There is trusting love to be changed to hate-There are hands that murder must crimson red-There are hopes to crush-there is blight to be shed Over the young and the pure and fair, Till their lives are crushed by the fiend Despair

This is the work you have done so well, Cursing the earth and peopling hell-Quenching the light on the inner shrine Of the human soul till you make it mine ! Want and Sorrow, Disease and Shame, And Crimes that even I shudder to name Dance and howl in their hellish glee Around the spirits you've marked for me !

XXII. · Oh, selling of grog is a good device Wherever may roll the fiery flood, It is swollen with tears-it is stained with blood And the voice that was heard erewhile in prayer, With its muttered curses stirs the air-And the hand that shielded the wife from ill, In its drunken wrath is raised to kill!

XXIII. Hold on your course !- you are filling up, With the wine of the wrath of God, your cup-And the fiends exult in their homes below, As you deepen the pangs of human woe ! Long will it be, if I have my way, Ere the night of death shall close your day-For, to pamper your lust for the glittering pelf, You rival in mischief the Devil himself!

XXIV. Nor more said the fiend-for, clear and high, Rung out on the air the watchman's cry— With a choking sob and a half-formed scream The grog seller waked--it was all a dream! His grisly guest with his horns had flown-The lamp was out and the fire was gone-And, sad and silent, his bed he sought, And long of the wondrous vision thought!

"Short-sighted Devil !- to tell, in his exultation, so many truths that were calculated to startle, from its guilty slumbers, the grog-seller's soul. It is not the first time, however, that Old Nick has out-witted him-

MISCELLANY.

From the Westfield (Chautauque Co.) Messenger, April 13. Splendid Meteor.

On Monday morning last, about three o'clock, we were awakened by a sudden and extremely brilliant light, which shone through the window of our sleeping apartment. On opening our eyes, we had a momentary glimpse of a vividly luminous body, or trail which almost instantly passed out of sight, and was gone. We were convinced it was a large meteor, and expected an explosion. We waited from three to five minutes, when a report burst through the to five minutes, when a report burst through the welkin like a piece of heavy ordnance standing within a short distance. There was nothing in it like thunder, but a perfect resemblance of the sound we have named. It shook the house very sensibly, as it did above. as it did others,—in one instance jarring a tooth brush from the window to the floor. Its direction was northerly, and the explosion took place, proba-

bly, over the lake. We found, in the morning, that our citizens generally were awakened by the report, though not ma-ny saw the splendid object that occasioned it. Mr. Tracy, the stage agent, and the stage driver, were at the time at the barn, just leaving it with a fresh team, when they saw the light, and at the same time heard a crackling or crushing noise, like that of a falling tree. The source of light appeared like an oblong body of fire rushing with tremendous velocity through the air, and eight or ten inches in diameter. It seemed to approach the place where they stood in a curvilinear path, and led one of them to 'it will strike the barn!' It however passed over, and disappeared as it seemed to them, about half a mile from the point of observation. In its course, it gave off frequent sparks, or streaks, from the sides, and this was probably the occasion of the snapping or grating noise which was heard. Its was quite singular as described. The disappearance was quite singular as described. Line long fiery tail seemed to separate from the nucleus, or head, and the latter rushed on, emitting a dark blue flame; but there was no division of its body into fragments, or anything else to indicate a fructure of the fiery appearating of the fiery

ture, unless indeed the very separating of the fiery and blue portions were the result of the explosion.

The light emitted was nearly as bright as daylight at meridian. The shingles on distant houses were distinctly visible. Mr. Sexton, our postmaster, was, at the time of its passage, assorting the mail, having two candles to furnish him light, but the light of the meteor was so great as to make them appear like burning candles in full daylight.

From all we can gather, at least three minutes must have elapsed between the disappearance of the meteor and the hearing of the report. Consequently, as sound travels at the rate of a little over thireen miles a minute, the body of the meteor must have been nearly forty miles from us, either in elevation or horizontal distance, at the time of its explosion. Probably it was much higher than it ap-peared to be to the gentlemen who witnessed it. The whole duration of its appearance was not more

than half a minute, if it was as long.

Its elevation was 56 1-4 miles from the earth, and and mines there for plunder. Its diameter 1070 yards! It is worthy of remark, that most of those which have been sufficiently noticed to form any satisfactory estimate concerning and been detected in an attempt to steal three slaves. ticed to form any satisfactory estimate concerning them, have been found to be between fifty and sixty

miles from the earth's surface.

Explosive meteors have usually, if not always, Explosive neteors have usually, if not always, been attended with the dropping of stones to the earth. The stones thus broken and fallen are generally not large, weighing from a few ounces to a dozen pounds. There have been instances, however, where huge masses have fallen. In 1795, one fell in Vehiclies are the horsessed. fell in Yorkshire, which measured 30 inches in length, and 28 1-2 in breadth, and weighed 59 ground to the depth of twenty-one inches. The most remarkable stone, for size, whose fall has ever been witnessed, was one which fell in Connecticut some 25 years ago. This fell in the daytime we besome 25 years ago. This fell in the daytime we believe. It was so bright as to be luminous, but, if we mistake not, it was not attended with an explosion. It rushed down into the earth with tremendous force, and gave such a jar and rumbling noise as led many to suppose that an earthquake had happened. It was seen to fall, and people soon repaired to the field and found its burrow. It was shortly uncovered, though it had sunk some three or four feet beneath the surface. Its weight, if we are not much mistaken, was not far from a ton.

Riot at Mr. O'Connor's Lecture at Manchester.

A furious riot took place in the Hall of Science, Camp-field, Manchester, on Tuesday evening, on the occasion of a lecture on the Repeal of the Union, by Mr. Feargus O'Connor. The riot originated in an attempt of the O'Connellite section of the large body of Irish Repealers, who crowded the O'Connor party, for the purpose of repudiating o'Connor as a leader, and acknowledging only

of faintness with a strong sensation of heat. As soon as he could recover from his astonishment, he perceived the body of the meteor passing above him, seeming to be about a mile high. It then appeared to be in diameter about the size of a large steamboat pipe, near a mile in length! Its dimensions varied

soon; becoming first much broader, and then wa-ning away in diameter and length until the former ning away in diameter and length until the former was reduced to about eight inches, and the latter a fourth of a mile, when it separated into pieces which fell to the earth, and almost immediately he heard the explosion, which he said was tremendous. On arriving here in the morning, his face had every appearance of having been severely scorched; his ever were much affected, and he did not recover from the shock it gave his system for two or three days. This is really a marvellous story; but Mr. Palmer is a temperate and industrious man, and a man of integrity; and we believe any one conversing with him on the subject, would be satisfied that he intends no deception; but describes the scene as nearly as possible, as it actually appeared. Probably, however, his agitation at his sudden introduction to such a scene, caused the meteor to be somewhat magnified to him. Witnesses here speak of the sparks fied to him. Witnesses here speak of the sparks which were given off: probably one of those sparks fell and enveloped Mr. Palmer. In addition to its light, Mr. Palmer states that its passage was accompanied by a sound like that of a car moving on a rail-road, only louder.

At Salem, an observer stated the meteor to be 'as

At Salem, an observer stated the meteor to be 'as large as a house'—rather indefinite, but proving it to have been one of extraordinary magnitude. It was noticed at North East, Waterford, and Sugar Grove, Pa.; Harmony, Chautauque and other towns in this county. The report was heard also at Buffa. "In Chautauque, an observer describes it as six or eight inches in diameter, and half a mile long.

We learn also that it burst about three miles beyond Fredoma or about eighteen from this place.

yond Fredonia, or about eighteen from this place. The report is, that a fragment has been found, a foot or more in diameter, but we know not the original

authority of the statement.

If it did burst where it is represented to have done, and it was seen here until it exploded, its elevation must have been about 35 miles. This is pretty low in comparison with most of them, but it would seem from the account of Mr. Palmer that it was much lower still. Perhaps it was not observed here as long as it might have been from good points of vision. Its course is represented by all to have been

In copying the above account, the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says,—'At Erie and at Rochester, places about 150 miles apart in a straight line, the light was nearly as vivid as that of day. This shows the immense magnitude and great height of the meteor.

From the A. S. Standard.

Anniversary of the American Society.

The time of our annual meeting draws nigh, and re trust the warm-hearted and the true-hearted will come to the gathering with earnestness of spirit and unity of purpose. If ever there was a time when we needed to take counsel together, that time is the present. Events are hastening on the crisis of our present. Events are hastening on the crisis of our cause with a fearfully accelerated power. The huge machine will move on, with or without our aid; but every revolution of the wheel brings us new duties, and subjects us to new perils. The developments of the slave power were never so ominous as at present. Our opponents are playing with the recklessness of men whose last chance depends on the throw of a die. They see that slavery and freedom cannot co-exist in the same government; and they are resolved that freedom shall yield in the contest. Their determination to force matters to the final issue is shown in the recent decision of the Supreme Court, perhaps more plainly than in any other circumstance. The development is most startling, and furnishes a fresh motive for weighing the value of the Union; but it is in fact only a new revelation of the Union; but it is in fact only a new revelation of what has long existed; it is a correct exponent of the popular sentiment of the nation. Those who ent the people in the civil, judiciary, and ecrepresent the people in the civil, judiciary, and ecclesiastical departments of our social system are, and always have been, perfectly willing to sacrifice the rights of the week to the interests of the strong. To them the civil equality of the white and the colored was in an area on its obstantian. They can ored man is an unmeaning abstraction. They care not how much the innecent are endangered and trampled on, provided the foul deed can be sheltered behind clauses of the Constitution or enactments of Congress. Such is the spirit that really exists; and it is well to have it manifested, that those who do not believe in the power of Congress to create God may be prepared to meet and resist it.

With regard to Mexico and Texas, events are fast tending to a crisis, highly important to the same of human freedom which ever way it turns. It may result, at no distant day, in the dismemberment of this Union, and the formation of a great southern slave empire. To this the slaveholders doubtlessly look as the last resort of defeated policy. If they cannot sway the councils of this nation, they will not remain in them It is true, these are events foreign to our enter

orise in one sense; though in another point of view closely connected—ay, legitimately growing there-from. The steam we labored so hard to raise has set in motion more wheels and cylinders than we could possibly anticipate. We can neither stop their revolution, nor manage it. But the call that first drew us together remains in all its force and sacrediess. sacredness.

Our mission, as of old, is to purify a corrupted

public sentiment, and enlighten the misled opinio of the people; and never, never had we so much need of zeal and energy, well-tempered with a most take counsel together, and pray for wisdom on high. Never did we so much need the 'strengthening opportunity' of a social gathering. Come, then, from the pulpit, and the printing press, from the parlor Every true and honest heart is of itself him come.' a tower of strength. Let none faint by side; for behold the harvest draweth nigh Let none faint by the way

From the New-York Herald.

Texas--Excitement in Vicksburgh. Louisville, April 8th, 1842.

The passengers by the Chieftain report that emi grants for Texas are leaving in great numbers all along the river; some two hundred from Memphis, and as many from Vicksburgh and Natchez; as yet, no organized companies have left Louisville or Ci

There are some five hundred men at the latter places, ready and willing to go, provided money could be raised to equip them, and pay their expenses—and although there is over a million of dollars worth of property owned in the two places, they have not, as yet, been able to raise money enough to equip a hundred men. Santa Ana's proclamation will however, oner their eyes and I have no doubt will, however, open their eyes, and I have no doubt but that, in less than ten days, over five hundred men will leave Louisville for Texas. General Houston has issued a proclamation, inviting the citizens of the United States to join them, promising an invasion of Mexico, and offering the public property

It appears that the Doctor had secreted them of board of a steamboat, disguised as Indians; they were detected, and the Doctor arraigned for trial. It is said that an offer of ten thousand dollars made to two lawyers there to appear for him, which they refused; but that a Mr. Chase, a distinguished lawyer and abolitionist, volunteered as his counsel, and that a mob had risen, headed by some of the most respectable citizens, had taken Smith and Chase into custody, and intended to hang the with. I write on board the steamer Ben Franklin; the boat shakes so much, I fear it will be difficult

four feet beneath the surface. Its weight, it we are not much mistaken, was not far from a ton.

Postscaipt.—Since writing the above, we have conversed with Mr. Horace Palmer, who was on his way from Dunkirk to this place, when the meteor appeared. He was two or three miles from Dunkirk, when he appeared to be instantly surrounded with a most painfully vivid light, proceeding from a mass of fluid or jelly like substance, which fell around and upon him, producing a sulphurious smell, a great difficulty of breathing, and a feeling of faintness with a strong sensation of heat. As soon as he could recover from his astonishment, he

pre, which drew blood; and the reporter of the Manchester Advertiser was struck a frightful blow on the back of the head, before he could extricate him-self from the tumult, and the Rev. Mr. Scholefield, Mr. O'Connor's chairman, had several of his teeth loosened. Such was the frenzy of the combatants, that two of them, rushing at each other, were precipitated from the stage to the ground, a distance of six feet, and one of them had his arm broken in two places. Fortunately, no lives were lost, but more than 30 persons were severely hurt, one of whom was conveyed to the Infirmary, and the number of slightly wounded gover here, here much greater. was conveyed to the Intimary, and the number of slightly wounded must have been much greater. On Tuesday, one of the O'Connellites was bound over to keep the peace by the borough magistrates, for assaulting Mr. O'Connor; and Mr. O'Connor intimeself, who appeared with a large black patch on his forehead, was charged with knocking a man off the platform with his first, but the charge was dismissed. Muchtigates program missed .- Manchester paper.

ITEMS.

Free Negroes in Louisiana.—An act has just been passed by the General Assembly of Louisiana, to oblige every master of a vessel arriving at any of the ports of that State, and having blacks on board, to give notice of the fact to a Judge or Justice of the Peace, and cause them to be confined in jail during his stay there,—the vessel being liable for all charges. If he fails to take said blacks out of the State on his denorture, this shall be due at the expanse of the If he fails to take said blacks out of the State on his departure, this shall be done at the expense of the State. If the colored person thus removed returns, he is liable to imprisonment for life. This bill does not affect the right of property of a master to a slave, who, contrary to his will, has gone out of the State. Any captain of a foreign vessel is bound to report, on his arrival at New Orleans, to the Mayor or Recorder, on eath, the name, &c. of every colored person on board of his vessel, under a penalty of \$100. A penalty of \$200 is laid upon any person harboring a free person of color residing in the State contrary to law The bill does not refer to free negroes who have resided in the State since 1st January, 1825.

A bloody tragedy occurred in Cooke county, Tenn A bloody ragedy occurred in Cooke county, Tenn., about seven miles from Newport, on the night of the 30th ult. A negro boy named Bill, the property of Mr. John Thomas, arming himself with an axe, went to the chamber where his master and mistress were aleep, and mangled them so horribly that they have since died. He then set fire to the house and all the out-buildings.

A Mr. Benson, a near neighbor, hearing the noise

A Mr. Benson, a near neighbor, hearing the noise and seeing the fire, was hastening to the scene, when Bill met him, cut off his head with the axe, and threw the dead body into one of the burning buildings.

By this time, a considerable number of the neighbors had assembled. The murderer, however, kept them at bay until they procured a gun and shot him in his lower extremities, so as to render him incapable of further resistance. He was then bound, and lodged in the jail at Newnort.

ledged in the jail at Newport.

It is said that the same wretch, not long ago, while in the possession of a Mr. Wyley, of Blount county, cut off the head of a fellow-servant, but was acquitted on the plea of insanity.—Louisville Journal.

Icebergs — We learn that the packet ship Thomas P Cope, Capt II. Miercken, arrived at this port on Thursday, from Liverpool, encountered immense masses of floating ice during her voyage. On the 26th ultimo, being in lat. 46, lon. 46 23, she saw several large ice islands, one of which rose to the height of 300 feet above the sea. Several other floating icebergs were nearly as large, their sides presenting the appearance of bays, caverns, &c., hollowed out by the action of the water in the chrystal cliffs.— While surrounded by these dangerous neighbors, a by the action of the water in the charges and While surrounded by these dangerous neighbors, a Gense fog prevailed for several hours, but fortunately the several hours, but fortunately the several hours are kent clear of collision.

Fatal Accident .- At about 7 o'elock on Friday eve Fatal Accident.—At about 7 o'elock on Friday evening, John Christy was proceeding down Common street, on the way to his house in Jackson street. As he was passing Baronne street, the horse railroad car knocked him down, passing horizontally over his body, breaking one of his arms, and crushing his body in a most frightful manner. He was carried home, and died about 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

The deceased had been in the mercantile business, in Common street, some three years ago.—N. Orleans Picayune, April 10.

Two Lices Lost — The Washington (N. C.) Chronicle of the 6th says: A note from Federal Point (New Inlet) informs us that an accident occurred there on the 31st ult., which caused the instantaneous death of two men, Jonathan Derby Wilson, of Lowell, Mass., and Nehemiah Heatey, of Wasterrite, Manne. A number of men were engaged in launching the schooner Susan and Benjamin, a vessel that had gone on shore there, and when she was nearly aftont, a heavy swell of the sea threw her over, crushing the two to swell of the sea threw her over, crushing the two to

The Creole Captives .- Extract of a letter to the Ed itors of the New-York Commercial Advertiser, dated Nassau, N. P. March 30:

The steamboat Tay has just arrived with English mails from Havana. The slaves which have been confined for murder and mutiny on board the brig Creole, will now be liberated, as I am told the order for that purpose has arrived. They are generally commended for their conduct in this case.

Philadelphia, April 15 .- We have a rumor current here to-day, of another defalcation and absquatulation. It is said that Mr. Justin, the Euperintendent of the Motive Power on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railway, has suddenly left, a debtor to the State of

\$125,000!

April 16.—Considerable excitement was evinced here last evening, on the announcement that the county treasurer, Joseph Plankinion, had been ascertained to be a defaulter in a large sum. The amount s not precisely known, though rumor states it to-day

Accidental Death -Mr. John J. Weeks, a young man in his 25th year, in the employ of Mr. Wm B. Houston, carpenter at South Boston, while in the act Houston, carpenter at South Boston, while in the act of creeting an upward swing gate, yesterday, was suddenly killed by a sudden starting of the gate, which threw him some 30 feet into the air, and in descending head foremost, his skull was badly fractured, and he survived but a few minutes. He was a very worthy

at Natchez, Miss., a few days since, between John Kenley and Samuel Butler, which was ended by Butler shooting Kenley dead with a pistol.

Cunss, the well known publishing agent for peri odicals. &c., at New Orleans, has eloped; it is thought he has started for Canada. His debts, chiefly to New York and Boston publishers, amounted to 15 or 20,000 dollars. He supplied himself, before starting, with some 17,000 dollars.

A letter from Albany states, that at the recent term of the Circuit Court in the county of Court of of the Circuit Court in the county of Courtland, there was not a single cause on the calendar, nor a complaint laid before the grand Jury. The county has pulation of over 20,000

Two cows were killed by a locomotive on the Columbia railroad yesterday, this side of Paoli. The engine and two or three cars went over them; the hindermost car was thrown off the track. None of the passengers were injured.—Phil. Gaz.

Railroad Accidents .- Yesterday nfternoon, nine miles from Camden, the axle of the forward bag-gage car of the 7 o clock line from New York, broke, ch caused the breaking of several of the wheels o which caused the breaking of several of the wheels of the passenger cars, and stove in the ends of two or three of them. Several persons were somewhat bruised, but fortunately no one was seriously injured. The track was immediately cleared, and the passen-gers brought to the city by a train despatched from Camden.—Phil. Inq.

The ascending train of cars on the Lowell railroad ran off the track the other day, just as they were en-tering Lowell. No one was injured, and the cars were only slightly damaged.

A Smash .- The locomotive tender, three baggage cars, and the post office cars were yesterday afternoon thrown off the track of the Mohawk and Hudson railroad, by a 'snake's head,' when near the h house. The baggage cars were smashed to pieces, and the head of the post office car knocked in. Fortunately no one was injured.—Albany Daily Adv.

Acre Slavers Captured.—It is reported by Captain Price, of the brig James Hay, from Sierra Leone, that previous to his departure, the Spanish schooner Presidenta, a Portuguese brig and two schooners, were brought in by British crusters, on the ground of being engaged in the slave trade.

No Licenses. The friends of temperance will be gratified to learn, that the Mayor and Aldermen, at their meeting yesterday, as will be seen by a report of their proceedings in this paper, resolved to license no person to sell spirituous liquors the ensuing year.—

The Madisonian publishes a letter from General Cass, our Minister in France, to the Secretary of State, announcing the death, at Marseilles, on the 19th ult., of General Fenwick, from apoplexy. Gen. F. was a distinguished officer in the last war, and bote many marks of wounds until his death.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THE accommodation trains run daily, except Sundays, as follows, viz:

Leave Boston at 7, A. M., 1, P. M., and 3, P. M.
The first and last trains connect with the Western
Railroad. The first and second with the Norwich

Leave Worcester at 6 A. M., half past 9 A. M , and

4 P. M.

The second and last trains connect with the Western and Norwich Railroads. NEW YORK STEAMBOAT TRAIN, VIA NOR

WICH, will leave Boston at 4 o'clock, P M. every day, (Sun-days excepted,) stopping at Framingham, Worcester.

Ac.

A mail train on Sunday will leave Worcester at 6
A M.; Boston at I P. M.

All baggage at the risk of the owner. WILLIAM PARKER, Superintendent

TP Humanity respected. BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, March 14, the passenger trains will run as follows, viz:
Leave Boston at 7, A. M., 11, A. M.; 2 and 5 3-4,
M.
Leave Lowell at 7, A. M., 11, A. M; 2 and 5 3-4, The morning and evening trains will stop for way

CHARLES S. STORROW,
Agent Boston and Lowell Railroad Company.

TPA vile complexional distinction, enforced by bru-tal assaults. 'Hail Columbia, happy land'! BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON AND NEW-BEDFORD RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Tuesday, March 15, the passenger trains will run as follows:

The United States Mail Train will leave Boston daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 o'clock, P. M.; and Providence daily, Mondays excepted, on the arrival of the mail train from Stonington.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS Leave Boston for Providence, Dedham, Taunton, and New Bedford, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 A. M.

and A.P. M.

Leave Providence for Boston, Taunton, New Bedford and Dedham, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 A. M. Leave New Bedford for Boston and Providence,

daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 1-2 A. M., and 31 2 P.M.
Leave Taunton for Boston and Providence, daily,
Sundays excepted at 7 1-4 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M. W. RAYMOND LEE, Sep't.

IF Human rights not invaded. BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

N and after Monday, March 14, passenger trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows, viz:
Leave Boston at 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.,
for Andover, Haverhill, Exeter, Newmarket and Do-

Leave Dover at 5 and 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M., and 4 P. M., for Exeter, Haverhill, Andover, Boston, Lowell and Nashua. Passengers can be conveyed from Nashna and Low

ell to the stations on this road, by the trains which leave Lowell at 7 and 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.; and to Lowell and Nashua, by all the trains from Dover.

The Depot in Boston is on Lowell street, and passengers taking the cars of this railroad are subject to

no detention by change of conveyance.

Stages leave Exeter or Dover on the arrival of the morning train from Boston, for nearly all parts of Maine, and the northern and eastern parts of Newampshire.
Merchandise trains run daily between Boston and over. CHARLES MINOT, Superintendent.

TAn odious distinction on account of color, and a bullying propensity to carry it out.

EASTERN RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after April 11th, Trains leave as follows:
Boston to Portsmouth Portsmouth to Boston.
10 AM., 5 PM., 6 1-2 PM., 5 1-2 AM., 1 PM. 5 PM. Boston to Salem. Salem to Boston. AM, 10 AM, 12 1-2 M. 73-4AM, 81 2AM, 11 1-2 Marblehead to Salem. Salem to Marblehead.
7h 20m AM, 101.4 AM., 8 AM., 103.4 AM., 13.4
11 AM., 21.2 PM., 5 PM., 31.4 PM, 53.4 PM, 71.2 PM

Stages leave Portsmouth for Dover, on arrival of 10 A. M. train for Boston; and return to meet the 5 P. M. train from Portsmouth.

Passengers for Portland by 10 A. M. train, arrive via Saco railroad, at 7 P. M. railroad, at 7 P. M
STEPHEN A. CHASE, Superintendent.

IF Equality of privileges.

WESTERN RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. d after Tuesday, December 21, 1841 ger trains run daily, (Sundays excepted,) fro Depot of the Boston and Worcester Railroad,

Leave Boston at 7 A. M., and 3 P. M., for Albany The morning train will arrive at Springfield 1214 M, at Pittsfield 334, at Chatham 51.2, and at Al-

bany, 61-2 P. M. Fare through, \$5.50.
The afternoon train will arrive at Springfield 81-4
P. M., leave next morning at 7, arrive at Pittsfield
93-4, at Chatham 111-2 A. M., and at Albany 1212 M. Returning, leave Albany at 7 A. M., and 1 P. M.

the morning train will arrive at Chatham, 81-4, at Pittsfield 93-4, A. M., at Springfield 121-2P. M., and at Boston 7 P. M. The afternoon train will arrive at Chatham at 21-4, at Pittsfield 33-4, at Springfield 61-2 P. M.—leave next morning 63-4, and arrive at Boston 12 M. The cars of the Hudson and Berkshire Raiload will run between Chatham and Hudson, in co read will run between Chatham and Hudson, in connection with the above trains.

For Greenfield, Hunover and Haverhill.— Stages leave S, ringfield daily, at 9 P. M., for Haverhill, via Northampton, Greenfield, Brattleboro', Hanover, &c. Passengers leaving Boston at 3 P. M., may take this line.

ne. Stages run daily from the morning train at way

Stages run daily from the morning train at way stations, as follows: from West Brookfield to Ware and Enfield; from Palmer to Three Rivers, Belcher-town, Amberst and Monson; from Wilbraham to South Hadley and Northampton.

Merchandise trains run daily between Boston and Albany and Hudson. Fures, 1st class, such as imported dry goods, teas, &c. \$10 per 2000 lbs —2d class, such as hides, leather, cotton, &c., \$8 per 2000 lbs — 3d class, such as fresh meats, coal, grain, pig iron, lumber, &c. \$650 per 2006 lbs

G. W. WHISTLER, Engineer.

TP Equally free to all. NASHUA AND LOWELL RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, March 14, the passenger trains will run, in connexion with the cars of the Boston and Lawell Railroad, as follows: Leave Boston at 7 and 11 A. M., and 2 and 5 3-4 . M. Leave Nashua at 61.4 and 101.4 A. M., and 11.4 and 5 P. M. and 5 P. M.
Leave Lowell at 8 1-4 A. M., 12 1 4, 3 1-4 and 7
P. M., or immediately on the arrival of the cars from

P M. or immension of the owners.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

On the arrival of the cars at Nashua, stages leave for any part of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, and Canada, via Concord, Keene, and Charlestown, N. H., Windsor and Brattleborough, Vt.

Books are kept at the stage offices, 9 and 11 Elm st, where seats can be secured in any of the coaches, and correct information obtained respecting any of the

Stage routes
Passengers from Mason Village, New Ipswich,
Keene, Walpole, Bellows Falls, and Brattleboro, Vt.
daily, by 7 o clock cars from Boston, through in one
day, and Albany and Saratoga second day.
ONSLOW STEARNS, Superintendent. TP No unwarrantable distinctions

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT LINE BETWEEN BOSTO THE New York steamboat train will leave Worrival of the train which leaves Boston at 4 P. M., and
will leave Norwich for Worcester and Boston, on the
army of the train which leaves Boston at 4 P. M., and
will leave Norwich for Worcester and Boston, on the

arrival of the steamer from New York. ACCOMMODATION TRAINS Partner Wanted.

IN the new and second-hand Clothing best One with a capital of from 200 to 400 dollar have an opportunity for a profitable investment, partialars, inquire of WILLIAM C. NELL 255 (April 15.

NEW WORK BY DR CHANNING. THE DUTY OF THE FREE STATES, THE DUTY OF THE FREE STATES, or MARKS SUGGESTED BY THE CASE OF THE CROIL. review of the late instructions of the Sexual State to the American minister at the Count of James. By Wim. E. Channing, D. D. This day is the County of the ANTI STAYERY WAFERS COME YOU hand as above. Boston, April 6, 186 Improvements on a Valuable and Imper Mr. T. ILININGS. L. S.

Mr. T. JINNINGS, Jr., Surgeon bens INFORMS the public that he has com ries of laborious and expensive experiments proving the celebrated LITHODEON, and in pretit to their notice, is happy to state that his being thus candled to relieve much of the sufsulting from a neglect of those highly imp gans, (the teeth,) has exceeded his most sticipations, and that the

IMPROVED LITHODEON

destined to become one of the most the smallest shadow of doubt. The smallest shadow of doubt the smallest shadow of doubt the use of this; the smallest shadow of doubt. The sur-tages to be realized by the use of this; teeth are too far decayed or too tender gold, silver, or any other substance, a among which the following are most pre the first place, being introduced into teeth in a soft safe, it causes neither pain 2d. When a tooth is more than be-When a tooth is more than tw while the roots remain firm and sound, moulded so as to restore its original shape, less than two hours, it assumes a texture as less than two hours, it assumes a texture as he can mel of the tooth itself, thereby forming a ting surface harder than gold, silver, or plain it effectually resists the most powerful a which the filling of teeth is subjected, without the filling of teeth is subjected.

Nothing more need be said in layor of this, than that over Two THOUSAND TEETH have be stored to perfect usefulness thereby, for which or remedy seemed possible, except extraction.

Specimens of teeth filled with the above a will be kept on hand, and the public are instituted. call and examine them. Mineral tecth manufication and set in so perfect a manner as to baffe detailed in the most faithful manner.

Every operation warranted to give perfect tion. Office 22 School-street, at Harding's fair

The following recommendation from Dr. M. member of the Boston Medical Association, is

fully submitted to public consideration 'Mr. Thomas Jinnings, Jr. having been in ploy between two and three years, in various ments of dentistry, and especially in nonand preparing artificial teeth, it gives me ple bear witness to his ability and fidelity, and mend him to the public as a compedentist.

Daniel M. DANIEL MANN, M.D. Surgeon Dentist, 16 Summer Boston, Jan. 1842.

> REV. BILLY HIBBARD'S VEGETABLE, ANTI-BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS.

A LL who are acquainted with the maker of Pills will do him the justice to say, that he of the last men to improse upon the public. To ue of these Family Pills has been so often made ifest, that an extended description of the they have counteracted and cured man acute tinste chronic diseases; and what they lare done, it is not improbable they can do again. the language of the inventor:—An early an use of these Pills will enable every one a successfully to be their own physician, in all

complaints.'
They are for sale wholesale and retail by SAM FOWLER, No. 25 High Street, Charleston, sissule agent. Also for sale by CHARLES W. PLE, bookseller, Newburyport. Price, 50 cets box. Where may also be had

REV. B. HIBBARD'S

CARMINATIVE SALVE. This Salve relieves and cures Felons, Biles, ba Agues in the breast, Milk Cake, Ague in the Ear-ache, Burns, Scalds, Corns, Salt Rheum, bu Swelling, King's Evil, Stiff Neck, Whooping Ca and Cough occasioned by cold, together at other painful complaints—but it is its own be peter, and, in such cases, self-praise goes —ays. Price 25 cents per box.

Now is the Time. The Finest Head of Hair produced Wyeth's Cream of Lillies.

A LL who have used it, acknowledge its speared to the embellishment and growth of the gradually changes the color of red, gray, or life to a beautiful dark. Nothing can surpass that for dressing the hair; it not only promotes is put preserves its falling off, or turning grey; those wearing curls, either real or false, is quit be manifest by the first trial; nor de they of cutting it draws weather eafer design. of curling in dump weather, or after dancing Also Wyeth's Curling Cream, Milk of faste tract of Roses, Bloom of Roses for the skin, B Water, Florida Water, Cologne Wate, &c. &c. For sale only by the appointed agent, A.S. DAN, No 2, Milk-street, second door from Was

FREE LABOR DRY GOODS Manufactured and for Sale by the Anen Free Produce Association -- Philadelp MANCHESTER Ginghams, superior quality

M Do do second do
Muslin, stout, 4-4, bleached and unbieached;
Canton Flannel, two qualities, bleached at
bleached;
Table Diaper, 7 4 and 8 4, hunchback and birds
bleached and unbleached. This article
often used for rollet and bed covers.
Wadding, black and white;
Yellow stripe pantaloon stuff, chiefly used fares
wear:

wear wear;
Fancy do do do
Birds'-eye cotton Towels,
Stockings, men's heavy and light, a superior
Checks, apron, four qualities and prices;
Do furniture, do do
Cotton Laps or batts, for quilting;
Bed Ticking, an excellent article.
All of which are for sale at moderate pricat LYDIA WHITE'S, No. 241 North Secondary wholesale, of the Committee, WM. Corry wholesale, which was also well as the control of the Committee, WM. Corry wholesale, which was also well as the control of the Committee of the Committee

or wholesale, of the Committee, W.M. C. D. No. 43 Cherry-street, and DANIEL L. Million No. 250 Arch-street.

No 250 Arch-street.

Persons residing at a distance, and wishing to any of the above Goods, or any information, it tain either, by addressing one of the continuous methods and others are particularly informed their orders shall be executed as prompily as and at reasonable prices. Any person wishing siderable quantity of any article not enumerical have it made at nearly if not quite as low a fit the slave-stained articles of same quality. he slave-stained articles of sa The Committee are also having made ored Cambrics, men's and women s Hose, Hose, Cord-Fringe, fine Sheetings, Mu all of which will be ready in a few day! Abolitionists are informed, that the much difficulty in getting free cotton as getting their orders for the manufactured of it.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR

MASSACHESKITS.—George W. Benson, No.

ton; Alvan Ward, Ashburnham.

RHODE-ISLAND.—Wm. Adams, Pautukal

S. Gould, Warweick:
CONNECTICUT.—S. S. Cowles, Hartford;—
Hall, East-Hampton; James Munroe, (and
NEW-YORK.—Oliver Johnson, New-York
Charles S. Morton, Albany:—James C. Fuller

Charles S. Morton, Albany:—James C. Fuller

Charles S. Morton, McClintock, Waterlav; Je ateles; - Thomas McClintock, Barker, Peru.

PENNSTLVANIA.-H. C. Howell, Allegher PERSSTIVANIA.—H. C. HOWEN, Best of Vashon, Pittsburg j.—M. Preston, Best of James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstown j.—Hosse Euterprize j.—Thomas Hambleton, Russifild Euterprize j.—Thomas Bridge j.—John Cox, Howe Kent, Andrew's Bridge j.—John Cox, Howe Jumes M. M Kim, Philadelphia; Joseph Falter Outo.—James Boyle, Rome j.—Charles Olev Outo.—James Boyle, Rome j.—Lames Austria, —Abner G. Kirk, Salem; —James Austria, —Lot Holmes, Columbians .—Joseph deale, Cortsville j.—Dr. E. D. Hudson, Obriu. [SEE FIRST PAGE.]

FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Leave Worcester at 10 A. M and 4 P. M.

The trains leaving Norwich at 6 A. M. and Worcester at 9 1-2 A. M., and 4 P. M., connect with the trains of the Boston and Worcester and Western Railroads.

T. WILLIS PRATT, Sup'l.

From the N Notes of e following Society. ght abolitio political par reply to thi lity, and sec

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enry W.

HE ANTI-SI

To whom there address of the pape TERMS. ; or \$3.00

ABTERTIS

M. LLOY!

OL. X

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We have

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Anabolition

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jurisdiction of d in the aboute party, the ency, bound his sentimes

which I would put the list subject, a list each one b for the manner in malage,

If we may not county, or town, day of Congress
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